

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES.

VOL. XII. NO. 240.

GETTYSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 10th, 1914.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

GENUINE : PANAMAS

Less Than 1 1-2 Dozen
of the \$5.00 Panamas Remain,
BUT WE WANT TO SELL EVERYONE.

Sizes from 7 to 7 3-8
Now \$3.50 CASH
CORNER WINDOW

ECKERT'S STORE
"ON THE SQUARE"

PHOTOPLAY

THE ADVENTURES OF KATHLYN NUMBER SIX
THREE BAGS OF SILVER TWO REEL SELIG

Having rescued the stolen Sacred Elephant and restored it to its devotees, Kathlyn and her party are captured by the brigands and held for ransom. Kathlyn, lashed to the cage of a famished tiger with death at her back and facing death, makes a marvelous escape. With KATHLYN WILLIAMS.

BRONCHO BILLY GUNMAN ESSANAY WESTERN
With G. M. ANDERSON.

Show Starts 6:30 Admission 5 Cents

WALTER'S THEATRE

TO-NIGHT

PATHE WEEKLY NO. 42. All the News of the world, two weeks old.
HIGH LIFE EDISON COMEDY

Featuring WILLIAM WADSWORTH in the fifth of the WOOD B.
WEDD'S Sentimental experience.

WIFFLE HUNTS THE SWAG PATHE
A laughable comedy.

Show Starts 6:30 Admission 5 Cents

MONDAY, JULY 13, DANIEL FROHMAN will present JAMES O'NEILL in
THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO in five parts.

Ladies' Hand Bags At Half-Price

Our annual CLEAN OUT SALE of Leather
Goods is now on. Leather Hand Bags from
33 cents to \$12.00

Look them over soon. The best are going
fast. ALL NEW AND STYLISH.

PEOPLES' DRUG STORE

J. D. LIPPY, TAILOR

Careful analysis of individual requirements is
the basis of our exclusive tailoring service.
Fabrics in accord with the latest mandates of
fashion.

SUITS \$16.00 UP

J. D. LIPPY, TAILOR

.... LIGHTNING RODS

To the public: Any one wanting new rods of almost any
make-cable or copper twisted-or wanting old lightning
rods repaired at reasonable price should call on either phone.

H. E. RIDDLEMOSER

McKnightstown, Pa.

FESTIVAL

On SATURDAY, JULY 11th.

at Fairfield.

under Auspices of the Lutheran Mite Society.

Everybody is Invited.

BRYAN WILL BE HERE NEXT WEEK

Secretary of State will Give Lec-
ture here as an Added Attraction
for the Chautauqua. No Extra
Charge for Season Tickets.

Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Sec-
retary of State, will lecture in Gettys-
burg at the Chautauqua on Saturday
morning, July 18, as an extra number
of the local course.

The announcement, which will give
Gettysburg a feature that not many
of the Chautauquas in this section
will have, came this morning in the
shape of a personal letter from Dr.
Paul M. Pearson, head of the Chau-
tauka Association, to Prof. Charles
F. Sanders, president of the local
board. Mr. Bryan's duties at Wash-
ington have prevented him doing the
extensive Chautauqua work which
was originally planned and not many
of the summer assemblies will have
his services.

The subject of Mr. Bryan's Gettys-
burg lecture has not been announced.
It will not supplant any other number
on the course but will be an entirely
additional attraction, being held at
ten o'clock in the morning and the
balance of the program being carried
out exactly as announced. Course tick-
ets will admit patrons of the Chau-
tauka to this lecture. The single ad-
mission price will be fifty cents.

When the preliminary Chautauqua
plans were announced it was stated
that Mr. Bryan might come. Later it
was thought to be impossible and an-
other lecturer was put in to fill the
period. Now Gettysburg gets both.

The Chautauqua opens formally
next Wednesday afternoon. The pre-
liminary period of the Junior Chau-
tauka will be held Wednesday morn-
ing when Miss Margaret Bye will
give her first period of instruction.

SIXTH VICTORY

Gettysburg Takes Millersburg into
Camp. Ninth Inning Rally.

Millersburg played good ball on
Nixon Field Thursday afternoon but
not fast enough to win from the lo-
cals and Gettysburg registered an-
other victory, this time by the score
of 5 to 3. Gettysburg scored a run in
the second and another in the third.
The bases were filled in the fourth
with none out and three crossed the
plate on a series of infield grounders
before the smoke cleared away. Mil-
lersburg made their first run in the
fourth but were never dangerous until
the ninth. Bradshaw, who up to this
time had allowed only two hits, weak-
ened, struck the first man up and the
next three men all hit safely, one go-
ing for three bases in deep left field.
Two runs were scored, first and sec-
ond were occupied and none out.
Things looked decidedly bad but the
next batter hit a liner to Lawrence
Oyler at second who touched the bag
and made a double play unassisted.
The last batter fled out to McDon-
nell. The locals have thus far won
six games and lost one.

In the evening the Reformed team
continued its unbroken string of vic-
tories by winning from the Combina-
tion nine 4 to 1. There was a mere
scattering of spectators and the col-
lection barely passed the dollar mark.

	W.	L.	P.
Reformed	4	0	1,000
St. James	4	2	.667
Catholic	2	2	.500
Presbyterian	1	4	.200
Coll-Meth	1	5	.167

RESTORED LOST MONEY

Two Dollars Cash Returned to Owner
through Times Ad.

J. A. Lentz on Wednesday placed a
little local in The Times in the hope
of finding \$2 in cash which he had
lost on Chambersburg street. David
Bushman had found the money, learn-
ed of its owner through the ad, and
has now restored it to Mr. Lentz.

FOR RENT: desirable office rooms
on Centre Square. Possession given
immediately. Amos Eckert.—adver-
tisement 1

WE will load a car of early ripe
and early harvest apples, Tuesday and
Wednesday, July 15-16. As these
varieties of apples are very perishable
we desire all apples brought in same
day picked. Rice Produce Co., Bigler-
ville, Pa.—advertisement 1

THE Biglerville Band will hold a
festival on August 15th.—adver-
sment 1

VIEWERS HEARING TURNPIKE MATTER

Will Award Damages for Taking over
of the Road in Adams Count
from Willow Grove through Get-
tysburg to Littlestown.

The hearing to ascertain damages
for the taking over of the Chambers-
burg and Petersburg Turnpike by the
Commonwealth is being held before
the viewers in the Court House to-
day.

The portion of the Chambersburg
and Gettysburg turnpike, affected in
the present hearing, lies from Willow
Grove, through Cashtown, Mc-
Knightstown and Gettysburg to Lit-
tlestown and contains 22 miles. It
was acquired by the State last year at
the same time the other portions of
the road were taken over. The view-
ers in this case are the same as those
who heard the arguments last week
on the portion of the road from the
Franklin County line to Willow Grove.

Reports were made by T. B. Ken-
nedy, president of the company, and
by J. D. Hoyer, the secretary. The re-
port of Mr. Hoyer showed an in-
crease in receipts of \$1521.46 in 1912
over 1907 or about fifty-five per cent.
The net earnings during this five year
period were \$143.53. Mr. Kennedy in
his report showed how the physical
condition of the road had been im-
proved and stated that he thought the
road was fifty per cent. better than
when he became president in Novem-
ber 1906.

John W. Hoke Esq. represents the
State in the proceeding and Donald
P. McPherson Esq. and Mr. Sharpe,
of Chambersburg, the company.

BONNEAUVILLE

Bonneauville—Eugene Graft has re-
turned from Alabama where he is
employed and is spending some time
at the home of his father-in-law,
Charles Strausbaugh, and family.

Miss Mary Heugel, of Harrisburg,
has returned home after spending the
past week among her friends.
Mrs. Homer Claggett, of Harris-
burg, is visiting for several weeks at
the home of William Chrimer and
family.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Myers spent
Sunday at the home of the former's
brother, Thomas Myers.
Joseph McMaster spent Saturday
in Baltimore.

Miss Bertha Kinzer, of York, is
visiting for several weeks at the
home of Jerome Golden, of Lester.

Mrs. J. F. Miller is suffering from a
sprained knee.

Patrick McNulty and mother, of
Littlestown, spent the past week at
the home of the former's uncle, Mr.
Dayhoff and family, of near Gettys-
burg.

Miss Mary Golden, of Gettysburg,
is spending several weeks at the home
of her father, Jerome Golden.

Augustine Hawn and family were
visitors on Sunday at the home of
George Gebhart.

Miss Marie McMaster entertained a
crowd of young people in honor of
Miss Mary Heugel, of Harrisburg,
Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Collins, of Get-
tysburg, spent Sunday at the home
of Edward Sponseller and mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Melhorn, Paul
and George Miller were the guests on
Saturday, of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland
Hartlaub of Gettysburg.

Mrs. Joseph Corrigan of York, is
spending some time at the home of
the Misses Corrigan.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Winebrenner,
and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sheely, of
Gettysburg, spent Sunday at the
home of the latter's parents, Mr. and
Mrs. John Swartz, of near White
Hall.

TO GO BY AUTO

Christian Endeavors to be Taken to
Hill on Trucks.

At the request of the committee on
the county Christian Endeavor con-
vention, the owners of several trucks
have agreed to take passengers to
Round Top, next Tuesday, the four-
teenth, at the rate of ten cents per
round trip. They will leave the Square
between 10 and 11 a. m. and at 1 p.
m.

ASSIGNEE'S sale of Hotel Prop-
erty. On Friday, the 17th day of July,
1914, at 1 o'clock P. M., the under-
signed assignee will offer at public
sale the well known and desirable hotel
property situated in East Berlin,
Adams County, and known as "Sun-
day Hotel." P. C. Smith, assignee,
East Berlin, Pa.—advertisement 1

READY FOR TOURNAMENT

Schedule of Players Announced for
Events on Kurtz Playground and
First Match is Played. Ladies'
Tournament to Follow.

All arrangements have been com-
pleted for Gettysburg's summer ten-
nis tournament, the first match of
which was played off Thursday even-
ing on the Kurtz Playground when
Prof. A. R. Wentz defeated Lawrence
Sheads in two love sets. Prof. Wentz
is a former winner at Gettysburg
College and bids fair to hustle all en-
trants for the town's championship.

The remainder of the first round
will be played as follows: Rogers
Muselman against Prof. George M.
Rice; Richard Freas against Huber
Blocher; Maurice B. Bender against
Maurice S. Weaver; Clyde Bream
against Philip R. Bikel; Otto Thomas
against W. Lavere Hafer; Charles
Butt against William Duncan; M. K.
Eckert against Raymond F. Topper;
John Butt against Clinton Beard; Ed-
win Shoop against Dr. C. O. Crist.

All matches in the first round must
be played not later than next Wednes-
day, the time to be determined by the
contestants who must furnish every-
thing but the court and net. All
matches must be played at the Play-
ground courts and the scores reported
upon their conclusion to Director
Leathers. For the first round the best
out of three sets will determine the
victor.

The complete schedule for playing
has been mapped out and the oppo-
nents in the second round will be an-
nounced immediately upon completion
of the first. It is expected that a
tournament in doubles will follow the
present matches in singles and this
will in all probability be followed by
ladies singles and doubles, and then
by mixed doubles, providing the sport
for some weeks to come.

Three of the courts at the play-
ground are now in condition for use
and the balance will be in a very short
time.

RECEIVER APPOINTED

Mount Holly Printing Company Goes
Under. Did Big Business.

As the result of proceedings insti-
tuted by stockholders and creditors,
receivers were Thursday appointed
for the Mount Holly Printing and
Stationary Company, which operates
a large establishment at Mount Holly
Springs. Assets are estimated at
\$35,000 and liabilities at between
\$20,000 and \$25,000.

The company was formed in 1890
as the Early Printing Company and
was one year later established under
the present title. The company does a
business estimated at between \$30,-
000 and \$40,000 in catalogues and cal-
endar work, the majority being for
some of the largest firms of the coun-
try.

The receivership is not unexpected,
as it has been generally known that
the financial condition was not flour-
ishing. C. S. Brinton, of Carlisle,
and H. A. Buttorff, Mount Holly
Springs, manager for the Mount Hol-
ly Company are the receivers appoint-
ed by Judge Sadler on the petition of
S. B. Sadler, attorney for Charles
Covert, of Harrisburg, one of the
principal creditors; Miss Alice A.
Mullin, Mervin V. Thomas and others.

WILL MEET HERE

Small Patriotic Order will Hold State
Convention here.

September 8 and 9 have been an-
nounced as the dates for holding the
state convention of the Order of Fra-
ternal Patriotic Americans at Gettys-
burg. The organization is one of those
which have sprung out of the old
Junior Order of United American
Mechanics and is of comparatively re-
cent origin. The convention will likely
bring about 200 people here.

Gettysburg was this week chosen
as the place for holding next year's
convention of the Pennsylvania Short-
hand Court Reporters Association.
This year's meeting was at Harris-
burg.

NEW INSURANCE CO.

Subscriptions of more than \$200-
000 have been received by the direct-
ors of the Hanover Mutual Fire In-
surance Company and the success of
the project is now assured. Applica-
tion will be made immediately for a
charter and it is expected that the
company will issue policies within a
week or two.

COUNTY PEOPLE TAKEN BY DEATH

Mrs. McDannell Died at her Home
in New Chester. Miss Otto Died
at Summer Home Near New
Oxford after Year's Illness.

DR. GEORGE SCHOLL JR.
Stricken suddenly with spinal men-
ingitis at Drum Point, where he was
enjoying a vacation with his family,
Dr. George Barr Scholl, Jr., of Balti-
more, died early Thursday morning on
board the tugboat Hamilton. He was
being taken to Baltimore in the hope
of saving his life.

He died in the presence of his wife,
and father, Rev. George Scholl, and a
few intimate friends who had accom-
panied Rev. Mr. Scholl to Drum
Point. The Scholl family is well
known in Gettysburg, the father hav-
ing been former secretary of the
Board of Foreign Missions.

When Dr. Scholl died he had been
in a comatose condition for several
hours, and never regained conscious-
ness before the end came. He was
stricken suddenly Wednesday after-
noon, although he had been receiving
medical attention from physicians at
Drum Point for a week.

The funeral will be held Sunday
afternoon in Baltimore.

MRS. LOTTIE McDONNELL

Mrs. Lottie McDonnell died Thurs-
day morning at ten o'clock at her
home in New Chester after a linger-
ing illness with tuberculosis. She was
66 years of age.

She leaves three children, David
McDonnell, of Reading; Mrs. Zach-
ariah Ford, of Hunterstown; and Mrs.
John Hoffman, of Granite.

Funeral Monday morning at 9
o'clock conducted by Dr. W. A. Korn,
of New Oxford. Interment in the Re-
formed church cemetery, New Ches-
ter.

MISS CATHARINE OTTO

Miss Catharine Elizabeth Otto, died
Wednesday night at the summer home
of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry
Otto, near New Oxford. She had been
ill for many months with a complica-
tion of diseases.

She leaves her parents, two sisters
and two brothers, Margaret, Lillian,
Albert and Harry Otto, all of Balti-
more.

Funeral Saturday morning at 10:30
conducted by Rev. C. W. Baker, pas-
tor of the Lutheran church. Interment
in New Oxford cemetery.

REV. G. W. CRIST

Rev. George W. Crist died Wednes-
day evening at 11:55 o'clock at his
home in Walkersville, Maryland aged
66 years, 2 months and 21 days.

He was a graduate of Gettysburg
Seminary, and has served in the min-
istry 38 years. He was the father of
David Crist whose wife was formerly
Miss Blanche Bushman, of Gettys-
burg. He leaves his wife, one daugh-
ter and two sons.

Funeral services in Walkersville
this afternoon. Interment at Markel-
ville, Pa., on Saturday.

YORK SPRINGS

York Springs—Daniel Shank has
purchased the Thomas Zeigler prop-
erty on High street for \$500. Mr.
Shank has also purchased the J. K.
Hoffman lot adjoining for \$250. He
will move here in the spring.

Mrs. P. H. Myers has returned
home from a visit to her mother in
Baltimore.

Miss Edna Hershey visited Big-
lerville relatives several days this
week.

Chester Albert has gone to Berks
county to canvass for a magazine.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Peters and
son, Elwood, of Baltimore, were the
guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Dav-
is over Sunday.

Miss Reba Emmert has returned
home from a visit to York relatives.
James Austin Neely, of Ocean City,
N. J., is spending the summer with
his father, J. Harvey Neely.

Guy Albert left on Monday morning
for Philadelphia, where he will take
a post graduate course at the Uni-
versity of Pennsylvania.

A. C. Gardner is spending the week
in Harrisburg.

C. W. Gardner, John L. Gibb and
Glenn Gardner caught a fine lot of
bass in the Conewago creek near
Krafftown on the Fourth.

Isaac Day and family, of Philadel-
phia, are the guests of Harry Day.

ALL members of Gettysburg Aerie
No. 1562 are invited to the crab feast
at the home to-night.—advertis-
ment 1

LETTERS FROM COUNTY TOWNS

Correspondents send in Many Items
of Interesting News from their
Respective Towns. Personals and
Many Brief Items.

FAIRFIELD

Fairfield—Messrs. Harry and Mar-
tin Myers are laying concrete walks
and porch floor for John F. Peters.

Mrs. Nettie Darrow, of Baltimore,
is visiting D. B. Rock and family at
their home on Centennial street.

Mrs. Harry Bream and daughter,
of Linglestown, are visiting C. P.
Bream and family.

Mrs. Philip Harbaugh and children,
of Pittsburgh, are visiting her par-
ents, Cornelius Sanders and wife, and
her parents-in-law, C. B. Harbaugh
and wife.

Misses Mary and Elizabeth Neely
are spending this week in Gettysburg
as guests of John McIlhenny and wife.

Mrs. Anna Wood has returned to
her home here after an extended visit
to Hanover.

Stanley S. Swope, of Baltimore,
spent Sunday with his father, E. B.
Swope.

Miss Rose Sipe, of Hanover, is
visiting relatives here.

Lloyd McClellan, of Waynesboro, is
visiting at the home of S. L. Allison.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Shuck, of
Greencastle, were over Sunday visit-
ors at the home of Mrs. Shuck's par-
ents, E. J. Baumgardner and wife.

Clarence E. King and family, of
Harrisburg, are visiting his parents,
E. E. King and wife.

Harry Way and wife, of Baltimore,
spent Sunday with Lewis Krise and
wife and C. R. Polly and wife.

Miss Hattie Rock and Mrs. Darrow
spent this week at Pen Mar.

Mrs. Grace White and child, of
Pittsburgh, are visiting at the home
of Adam Walter and wife.

WHITE HALL

White Hall—Charles Rebert and
wife, of Hanover, spent Sunday even-
ing with James Hook and family.

Miss Grace Sempf has returned from
spending some time in Baltimore.

Lloyd Palmer and Ezra Harman, of
the Hoffman Orphanage, made a call
on Maurice Parr on Sunday after-
noon.

John Sheely, wife and children, of
Hanover, spent Sunday afternoon at
the home of Joseph Sheely and fam-
ily.

Charles Angel, wife and children,
Irene, Esther and Clarence, of near
Hanover, spent Sunday afternoon
with friends in this place.

John Little and family, of Little-
town, and Milton Snyder and wife, of
Two Taverns, spent Sunday at the
home of Mrs. M. Slinghoff.

Wilbert Buoh, wife and children,
of Flat Bush, spent Sunday evening
at the home of J. S. Sheely and fam-
ily.

Maurice Parr and wife, Mrs. Katie
Deveney and Mrs. William Wherley
made a trip to Gettysburg one night
last week in the former's automobile.

Edward Appler and wife, of near
Bonneauville, spent Sunday at the
home of the latter's parents, Mr. and
Mrs. Samuel Snyder.

Miss Mae Pittinger, of Hanover, is
spending a few weeks with her moth-
er, Mrs. John Schildt, of near here.

Miss Mildred Sempf is spending a
few weeks in Baltimore, the guest of
friends and relatives.

WENKSVILLE

Wenksville—Sunday School will be
held in the Lutheran church Sunday
afternoon at 1 o'clock. Preaching ser-
vice at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Jacob Gochenour and daugh-
ter, Carrie, of West Point, visited at
the home of Mervin Black on Sunday.

Milton Orner and son, William, of
Pittsburgh, visited his mother, Mrs.
Maggie Orner, and family recently.

Mrs. Nathaniel Mummert and sons,
Russell and Walter, of Shippensburg,
spent last week with her parents, Mr.
and Mrs. Amos Orner.

Willis Heller, of Steelton, and Earl
Heller, of Gettysburg, were home to
attend the wedding of their brother
on Saturday.

Mrs. Sarah Rice, of Bendersville, is
visiting her daughter, Mrs. William
Cooley.

Master Marlin Black returned to
his home in Harrisburg on Sunday
after spending two weeks with his
grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter
Beamer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Fenton spent
Saturday evening with Paul Taylor
and family.

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES

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W. LAVERE HAFER,
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PHILIP R. BIKLE,
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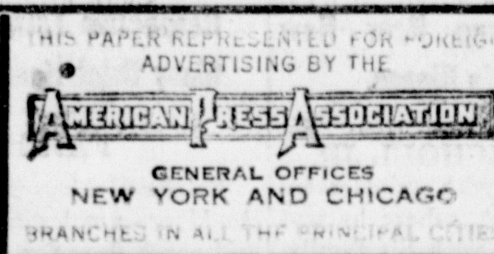
PHILIP R. BIKLE, Editor.

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BELL PHONE UNITED PHONE
Office in Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.



Want ads. One cent per word each insertion. Two cents a word if guaranteed first page position. Resolutions of respect, poetry and memorials one cent per word.

TO OUR READERS

The Gettysburg Times takes absolutely no part in politics, being neutral on all such matters. Anything that appears in our general news columns, concerning state or national politics, is furnished us by The American Press Association, a concern which gives the same news to Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, or Socialist papers and which is strictly non-partisan. Our advertising columns are open to all candidates of all parties.

Wooden Measures

Made to conform with the requirements of the standard established by the state. We have a complete line in four sizes:—Quarter, Half and Peck and Half Bu. They have been approved by the local Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Don't take a chance with your old measure.

Field Buckets and Water Coolers

Well made wooden field buckets in 3 sizes from 1 to 2 Gallons. The water coolers are lined with charcoal and made from the best galvanized material.

Adams County Hardware Co.

If You Are Away For a Few Days or a Month

HAVE the TIMES sent to you and don't miss the home news.

We will change your address as willingly for one day as for a year.

It is no trouble and we are glad to do it.

BELL TELEPHONE - 6 M.
UNITED TELEPHONE - 91 W.

REFRIGERATORS

Why do without a Refrigerator and let your eatables spoil. We have them at all prices.

Porch Sets & Porch Shades

We have them in fumed and empire finish. Just the thing for a nice big porch.

H. B. Bender, The Homefurnisher

VILLA LEAVES FIRING LINE

Won't Move Against Mexico City Until Winter.

REBELS AGAINST PARLEYS

Carranza Generals Are Strongly Opposed to Negotiating With Huerta Peace Envoys.

El Paso, Texas, July 10.—General Villa's army may make no further offensive movement for several months or more.

General Carranza's generals are said to be strongly opposed to any negotiations with the Huerta peace envoys in an effort to reach a settlement of the revolution.

These two developments rise above all else in the Mexican situation, following the settlement, on the surface, at least, of the bitter dispute between the fighting leader and the "first chief" of the Constitutionalists.

General Villa, it is said, has decided to wait until winter before moving his forces further south in the general campaign against Mexico City. Meanwhile he will devote his efforts to protecting the territory he already has conquered. Any immediate campaign against the Huerta capital is up to General Obregon in the west and General Gonzales.

The absence of General Villa from the field may be felt keenly and later may induce the rebel generals to change their attitude toward the proposal for a peace parley with the Huerta representatives.

Further talk of an independent Villa republic in northern Mexico was aroused by the continued movement of Villa's forces north from Torreon and Zacatecas. Such a movement would not surprise anybody.

Food and forage have reached tremendous prices and since Villa's purchasing agents buy at current quotations it has sometimes been a problem to supply the troops with necessities. American army officers declare that Villa's men were suffering severely from illness and that they were being hurried to the higher altitudes to recover from the campaign. If they were held in their present locations south of Torreon, it is asserted that they will soon be dying of the thousands.

Huerta Willing to Quit.

Mexico City, Mex., July 10.—Formal announcement of Provisional President Huerta's willingness to retire was made in both houses of his congress by Esteva Ruiz, acting minister of foreign affairs. It was incident to the presentation of the protocols signed at the Niagara Falls mediation conference, virtually settling the dispute between the United States and the Mexican government. The report solemnly declared that the United States now rests on the revolutionists.

Funston Meets Mexican.

Vera Cruz, Mex., July 10.—General Funston made a trip to the gap in the railroad, where he conferred with Lieutenant Colonel Luna, commander of the Mexican Federal troops. The American general thanked Colonel Luna for several recent courtesies extended to Americans, such as the return of two marines who had wandered out of the lines.

LEAVE ESTATE TO EDUCATION

Texas Willis Fortune to Promote Advantages Among Rural Children. Houston, Tex., July 10.—Francis A. Ogden, the wealthy octogenarian, who died here on June 6, left a will, it was learned, in which he provides that his entire estate be devoted to the education of country children, especially children whose educational advantages are limited.

His estate is scattered in more than a dozen states, his Texas holdings alone being appraised at about one million dollars.

T. S. Earl, proffreader on a local paper, an old friend of Ogden, was named as executor. Earl gave the will to an attorney, saying he had promised to keep it secret for thirty days after his death.

Returns Captured Confederate Flag.

Verona, N. J., July 10.—A flag captured by his brother, William P. Johnson, in the Civil War, has been sent by Judge John L. Johnson to Governor Mann, of Virginia, with the request that the governor turn it over to the nearest of kin of General Robert E. Lee. The flag is that of the "Stars and Bars."

The President's Cousin III.

Washington, July 10.—Miss Mary Smith, of New Orleans, a cousin of President Wilson, was operated on for appendicitis at the naval hospital by Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the president's naval aide and physician. Miss Smith had been staying at the White House. It was said that her condition was improved.

Sibley Sells Postoffice Site.

Washington, July 10.—Selling \$2000 of the price originally asked, the United States government will pay \$19,000 for a site for the new postoffice building in Franklin, Pa. The property is owned by former Congressman J. C. Sibley and is at the corner of Elk and Twelfth streets.

PIANO for sale. Almost new.

Cheap. Inquire at Times Office—advertisement.

BASE BALL SCORES

Following is the Result of Games Played Yesterday.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Philadelphia—Detroit, 8; Athletics, 3 (1st game). Batteries—Coveleski, Stange; Shawkey, Bressler, Schang.
Detroit, 5; Athletics, 3 (2d game). Batteries—Dube, Baker; Wyckoff, Bush, Lapp, Schang.
At Washington—St. Louis, 1; Washington, 0. Batteries—Hamilton, Agnew; Shaw, Bentley, Henry.
At Boston—Chicago, 3; Boston, 2. Batteries—Greiff, Schalk; Collins, Redent, Carrigan.
At New York—New York, 7; Cleveland, 4 (1st game). Batteries—Pleh, Nunnemaker; Greag, Morton, O'Neill.
Cleveland, 3; New York, 2 (2d game). Batteries—Steen, Bassler; Keating, Sweeney.

Standing of the Clubs.

W. L. P. C.	W. L. P. C.
Athletics 44 31 587	St. Louis 41 35 532
Detroit 44 35 557	Boston 39 38 595
Chicago 41 33 564	New York 29 44 371
Washin. 40 34 533	Cleveland 25 48 313

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Pittsburgh—Philadelphia, 1; Pittsburgh, 0. Batteries—Tincup, Kilmer; McQuillan, Cooper, Gibson, Coleman.
At Chicago—Boston, 3; Chicago, 1. Batteries—James, Gowdy; Vaughn, Bresnahan.
At Cincinnati—Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 5. Batteries—Reidbach, Allen, Rowan, Pfeiffer, McCarty; Douglas, Yingling, Clark.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 5; New York, 4. Batteries—Perdue, Saline, Wingo, O'Connor; Tesreau, Marquari, Meyers.

Standing of the Clubs.

W. L. P. C.	W. L. P. C.
N. York 41 28 594	Philada. 33 35 485
Chicago 40 34 541	Brooklyn 32 36 471
St. Louis 39 36 520	Pittsburg 32 37 464
Cincinnati 36 37 493	Boston 30 49 429

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

At Chicago—Chicago, 4; Indianapolis, 3. Batteries—Hendrix, Wilson; Kalsberger, Kariden.
At St. Louis—Kansas City, 4; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Cullop, Easterly; Davenport, Knepper, Chapman.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 5; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Fineran, Owens; Wilkey, Russell.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 2; Pittsburgh, 1. Batteries—Ford, Blair; Camnitz, Berry.

Standing of the Clubs.

W. L. P. C.	W. L. P. C.
Chicago 43 28 606	Brooklyn 33 33 599
Indianapolis 38 33 551	Kansas City 41 43 525
Buffalo 36 39 545	Pittsburg 29 39 426
Baltimore 35 34 507	St. Louis 31 43 419

TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

At Reading—Reading, 7; Wilmington, 2. Batteries—Boehn, Nagle; Jarman, Russell.
At Lancaster—Allentown, 8; Lancaster, 5 (1st game). Batteries—Millman, Leidgate; Topham, Therre.
Allentown, 7; Lancaster, 1 (2d game). Batteries—Topham, Therre.
At Harrisburg—Harrisburg, 8; Trenton, 2. Batteries—Harrisburg, 8; Trenton, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

W. L. P. C.	W. L. P. C.
Harrisburg 35 20 626	Reading 29 27 515
Allentown 33 22 600	Trenton 22 31 419
Wilmington 29 24 547	Lancaster 19 40 250

STEAMER DISABLED OFF JERSEY COAST

Revenue Cutter Goes to Aid of the Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 10.—The steamer Atlantic City, Captain Townsend, of the Atlantic City Transportation company, plying between here, New York and Philadelphia, is in distress off Forked river, according to a message received over the government wires.

Her machinery is disabled, but she is in no immediate danger, according to the keeper of the Forked river life saving station.

The steamship sent out wireless calls for assistance, which were picked up by the revenue cutter Onondaga, cruising off New York bay. The cutter immediately started southward to aid the crippled vessel. The vessel was visible from shore, about three miles northeast of the buoy at Barnegat light, but was not flying signals of distress.

HUNT ALLEGED ABDUCTOR

Posses Search Mountains For Doctor Four Days.

Honaker, Va., July 10.—Posses are searching the mountains for Dr. J. W. Worth, the alleged abductor of Louise Harris, fifteen years old, and slayer of Constable A. S. Ball.

For four days the man hunt has been on. So far only traces of where he has camped in the woods have been found.

Dr. Worth was arrested on Monday by Constable Ball on a charge of kidnapping Louise Harris. On their way to the jail the physician grabbed a shotgun and killed the constable.

GENERAL MARKETS

PHILADELPHIA — FLOUR quiet; winter clear, \$3.85@4.10; city mills, fancy, \$5.00@5.25.
WHEAT quiet; No. 2 red, 92½¢@93¢; CORN dull; No. 2 yellow, 76½¢@77¢; OATS quiet; No. 2 white, 44¢@44½¢; lower grades, 42¢@43¢.
POULTRY: Live steady; hens, 18¢; old roosters, 11¢@12¢. Dressed firm; choice fowls, 20¢; old roosters, 12¢.
BUTTER quiet; fancy creamery, 20¢ per lb.
EGGS steady; selected, 28¢@30¢; nearby, 26¢; western, 25¢.

Live Stock Prices.

CHICAGO—HOGS strong; bulk of sales, \$8.50@8.55; light, \$8.50@8.60; mixed, \$8.15@8.25; heavy, \$8.00@8.15; rough, \$8.00@8.15; pigs, \$7.40@8.30.
CATTLE strong; beefs, \$7.25@9.25; steers, \$5.50@8.25; stockers and feeders, \$5.75@7.95; cows and heifers, \$3.75@8.85; calves, \$6.75@9.75.
SHEEP strong; sheep, \$5.25@6.10; yearlings, \$6.35@7.50; lambs, \$6.35@6.25.

Always Continue to Hope.

We do not command ourselves to hope. We just hope. It is a part of our vitality. It lifts, inspires, nerves us. It is as indefinite as life itself. It

DEFIANT IN BANK BOARD FIGHT

Senate Committee Unfavorable to Jones' Nomination.

BATTLE ON OVER WARBURG

President's Friends Will Carry Fight to Floor of Senate and Bitter Struggle Is Expected.

Washington, July 10.—By a vote of 7 to 4 the senate committee on banking and currency decided to report unfavorably the nomination of Thomas D. Jones, of Chicago, as a member of the federal reserve board.

Senators Pomerene, Hollis, Shafroth and Lee, of Maryland, voted to report Jones' nomination favorably. Senators Hitchcock and Reed joined with the five Republicans of the committee in opposing confirmation. Senator Owen, Democrat, the chairman, was absent.

The committee agreed to postpone indefinitely action on the nomination of Paul M. Warburg to be a member of the board, pending Warburg's final decision concerning his appearance before the committee.

This action followed the announcement from the White House that Mr. Warburg had consented to recede from his request that the president withdraw his name.

The committee's vote is taken as an indication that it will oppose bitterly the effort of the president to have Warburg and Jones confirmed. It is the opening gun in what promises to be a most bitter legislative battle on the floor of the senate.

Mr. Warburg consented to allow his nomination to stand only on the condition that he would not be asked to appear before the senate banking and currency committee. He "stands pat" on his determination not to assent to any grilling by that body, inasmuch as other nominees to the board were confirmed without being examined by the committee.

After receipt of a telegram from Mr. Warburg it was said by officials close to the president that an active fight would be made for the confirmation. It was asserted that, should the committee fail to report the nomination favorably, the president expects the senate, as a whole, to act.

Mr. Warburg's telegram was not given out, but after its receipt officials at the White House said the name would not be withdrawn. That followed a visit by Senators Thomas and Shafroth to the White House. They are understood to have told the president that only a few Democrats would oppose Mr. Warburg's confirmation.

Speaking of his insistence that Mr. Warburg be confirmed, the president said he believed the country was in favor of the appointment and that he would continue to stand behind his nominee. The president explained his support of Mr. Jones by saying that he had known him for more than twenty years, and that on many matters he trusted Mr. Jones' judgment better than he did his own, but did not include political questions in that category.

WANTS LIPTON PROSECUTED

Famous Yachtsman Threatened With Criminal Proceedings For Fraud.

London, July 10.—Criminal prosecution of Sir Thomas Lipton, chairman, and his co-directors of Lipton, Limited, was suggested by Sir Arthur Markham, a Liberal member, in a question addressed to the attorney general, appearing in the parliamentary papers.

The question, the putting of which was postponed by arrangement, asked whether, in view of Justice Darling's statement that the defendant in the army canteen scandal case were acting upon a system which was encouraged by the directorate of the company, the attorney general "has laid the papers in the case before the public prosecutor with a view to criminal proceedings for fraud and bribery against Sir Thomas Lipton and his co-directors."

Shot Smashes Big Target.

Norfolk, Va., July 10.—A heavy steel cannon, modeled after the new dreadnought Pennsylvania and used as a target here, was so badly damaged by a new navy shell during a test that it was taken to dry dock. The new explosive is closely guarded by the navy department and details of the test probably never will be made public.

Rebels Hit U. S. Boat.

Washington, July 10.—Dominican rebels with poor aim sent several shots against the hull of the American gunboat Machias in Puerto Plata harbor and drew upon themselves a warning volley from the three-pounders and automatics on the Machias. The shooting from shore stopped at once.

W. Va. Coal Strike Settled.

Charlestown, W. Va., July 10.—The differences between the coal operator and the miners of the Kanawha district have been settled and normal conditions are looked for in the district immediately. The settlement was reached at a conference of operators and miners' officers.

is an inseparable function of a sound mind. The ceaseless struggle of hope, on the invisible battlefield of the mind, is one of the wonders of creation.

P. M. WARBURG.

New York Banker Who Won't Stand For Grilling of Committee.



Photo © by Pach Bros.

FORD SEES NO BUSINESS DEPRESSION

Psychological or Otherwise, He Tells President.

Washington, July 10.—Optimistic views of business conditions were presented to President Wilson by Henry Ford, manufacturer of Detroit, in an hour's conference at the White House. Mr. Ford told the president he saw no evidences of any sort of business depression, "psychological" or otherwise, and said that in his opinion business was getting better all the time.

"There is absolutely nothing wrong with business," he said. "The only trouble is that some people seem pessimistic. If everyone would only cheer up and attend to their business this calamity talk would stop immediately."

The president and Mr. Ford discussed the trust bills in a general way, as well as the business situation.

Officials close to the president said he was greatly encouraged by his talk with Mr. Ford and that he had been further strengthened in his determination to push the trust program during the present session of congress.

JORDAN HEADS EDUCATORS

National Convention Favors Woman Suffrage and Equal Pay For Teachers.

St. Paul, Minn., July 10.—Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Leland Stanford university, was unanimously elected president of the National Education association, to succeed Dr. Joseph Swain, president of Swarthmore college.

Dr. Swain was named as first vice president. Seven other vice presidents were scheduled for nomination by the nominating committee. Women are making a hot fight for one or more of the places. It is probable that a woman also will be named treasurer of the national council.

Oakland, Cal., was chosen as the meeting place next year. The report of the committee on resolutions approving woman suffrage and equal pay for teachers regardless of sex was adopted without a fight.

MEAT PRICES SOAR

Dry Summer and Scarcity of Cattle Responsible For Condition.

Chicago, July 10.—Meat prices will rise above the record figures of recent years despite the huge grain crop packing house representatives have asserted.

They say that the present scarcity of cattle and the effect of the dry weather on grazing lands will more than offset the enormous grain yield. A beef price of 16 cents to the butcher was predicted as an early possibility, and it was pointed out by one of the packing house men that cattle even now are higher than for some time. Scarcity of grass-fed cattle was referred to as one cause for the predicted advance.

Dies After Century of Illness.

Connellsville, Pa., July 10.—Mrs. Martha Crise, who had been in invalid from childhood, died at Trent, Somerset county. She was 101 years old.

WEATHER EVERYWHERE.

Observations of United States weather bureau taken at 8 p. m. yesterday follow:

Temp.	Weather.
Albany.....	78 Clear.
Atlantic City..	68 Cloudy.
Boston.....	69 Cloudy.
Buffalo.....	82 P. Cloudy.
Chicago.....	66 Clear.
New Orleans...	79 Cloudy.
New York.....	79 Cloudy.
Philadelphia...	76 Cloudy.
St. Louis.....	82 Clear.
Washington....	78 P. Cloudy.

The Weather.

Partly cloudy today and tomorrow; south winds.

Doing Well.

"I haven't seen Peggy since she left college. Did she succeed in getting a good position?" "Better! She succeeded in getting a husband with a good position."—Princeton Tiger.

PERSONAL NOTES AND BRIEF ITEMS

Paragraphs of News Telling of the Happenings in and about Town People Visiting Here and Those Sojourning Elsewhere.

C. B. Kitzmiller, John N. Weaver and O. Kleinfelter were business visitors to Harrisburg to-day.

William Grenoble has returned to Allentown after a short stay with friends in town.

Earl Diehl is spending several weeks in Hughesville.

Mrs. Henry Trostle, Mrs. W. A. Bream and son, Henry, are visiting in York for a few days.

Miss Martha Sachs, of East Middle street, has returned home after spending several days in Philadelphia.

Miss Virginia Tudor is a member of a house party at Mount Getre.

Miss Grace Eicholtz has returned to her home on Hanover street after visiting friends in Harrisburg.

Misses Stella and Mae Biddle are spending several weeks, at the home of their cousin, Mildred Peters, of Aspers.

Miss Rose Smith has returned to her home in Littlestown after a short visit with Miss Anna McCall.

Miss Sarah Mumper, of Middle street, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Gilbert in Chambersburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Noble Ridge, and son, John, of Sterling, Illinois, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Winebrenner, of Baltimore street.

Mrs. E. E. Slaybaugh, Mrs. S. E. Waltman and Elmer Slaybaugh Jr. are guests of friends in Washington.

Mrs. George Thorn, of Baltimore, is spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Kitzmiller on Hanover street.

Dr. A. E. Wagner has gone to Allentown to conduct the funeral of a former parishioner.

Mrs. M. A. Knickerbocker and daughter, of San Francisco, have left for their home after a visit of several days with the Misses Horner on Chambersburg street.

Miss Ida Tinges, of Philadelphia, is a guest at the home of Miss Alice Forney on Chambersburg street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harnish, of Brooklyn, are visiting Mrs. Edward Culp at her home on Hanover street.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Deardorff, Mrs. Charles Toot and daughter and Miss Lucile Bender have returned from a week's trip to Atlantic City.

CHURCH NOTICES

COLLEGE LUTHERAN

A. E. Wagner D. D. pastor, 9:45 a. m., Bible School, Edgar A. Crouse, superintendent; 10:45 a. m., morning worship with sermon by the Rev. D. C. Burnite, of Galion, Ohio.

REFORMED

Sunday School, 9:15 a. m.; church, 10:30 a. m., subject, "The Gospel Ship."

BIGLERVILLE LUTHERAN

Preparatory service Friday at 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9; Holy Communion at 10 a. m.; special meeting of the Christian Endeavor, 8 p. m.

BENDER'S LUTHERAN

Regular monthly missionary meeting at 8 p. m.

CHRIST'S LUTHERAN, ASPERS

Sunday School at 1. Preaching at 2 p. m.

CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN

Stratton Street: Sunday School, 9:30; preaching 10:30 and 7:30 by Elder J. H. Brindle. Friend's Grove: Sunday School, 9:30; preaching 10:30 by Rev. D. E. Wineman.

SALEM U. B.

Sunday School, 9:00 a. m.; morning worship and sermon, 10:00 a. m. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at this service. All are invited. J. Chas. Gardner, pastor.

COMING EVENTS

Events Scheduled for Gettysburg during the Coming Weeks.

July 11—Clerk-Carrier examination for local office.

ANARCHISTS HAD PRINTING PRESS

New York Police Find Inflammatory Literature.

VIGOROUS DENIAL BY I. W. W.

Declare That Organization Doesn't Approve of Bomb Throwing—Police Say, However, Caron, Victim of Explosion, Was Seen Frequently in Company of "Wild Joe" O'Carroll.

An interesting find in the ruins of the dismantled tenement house at 1623 Lexington avenue, New York, where an anarchist bomb explosion occurred, killing three men and a woman, was a heavy hand printing press and several cases of type, a lot of "literature" that had apparently been printed on it and paper ready for more printing.

Inspector of Combustibles Egan of New York said:

"There is no doubt in my mind that there was not only one bomb in that apartment, but that some one was manufacturing them there. We found dry batteries, bundles of wire all ready to be connected up.

"Other inspectors found seven alarm clocks, a sparking machine and time clock in the ruins of the flat. These could have been used to set a time limit for the explosion of bombs if any were really made there."

The I. W. W.'s were quick to disclaim all connection with Caron, the bomb maker, his methods and his associates. Miss Jane A. Roulsen, secretary of the I. W. W., said that so far as she knew Caron had never tried to become a member of the organization, or at least that no application had ever reached her. She admitted, however, that it might have been "sidetracked" by other officials who thought him undesirable. She met Caron some months ago, but said she was "rather cool" to him. The I. W. W.'s don't welcome the anarchists, she said, because they don't conform to I. W. W. rules in regard to the peaceful conduct of meetings and such things.

Editor Makes a Denial.

Joseph J. Ettor, one of the spokesmen for the Haywood organization, also said Caron had never been a member and was not associated in any way with the I. W. W.

"The I. W. W. does not approve of dynamiting or setting off bombs," said Ettor. "We have been accused of violence, but the charges were false. Caron took part in several demonstrations in this city and elsewhere, but he acted as an individual in some and others were not I. W. W. demonstrations at all. I can say for our members that the police are on a wild goose chase if they are trying to show that we were in a plot to blow up the Rockefeller or to prepare bombs to use against anybody."

In spite of this attitude the police say that the I. W. W. leaders are drawing a rather fine line in discriminating against Caron. They declare that when an agitation is on such as that of the unemployed last winter the organization is glad enough to claim credit, but that when there is trouble the individuals who aren't actually members have to shift for themselves. Caron was seen frequently during the winter in company with "Wild Joe" O'Carroll and others who were directed by Bill Haywood and sometimes even with "Big Bill" himself.

However, the police admit that the I. W. W. is probably right and that Caron, in his bomb making, had formed a sort of inner organization of radicals, all his own, small and compact, to have the glory all to themselves.

PEGASUS IN PRISON.

Writes the President He Wants to Fly to California.

President Wilson has received the following unique petition for commutation of sentence from a convict in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan. The prisoner, a Californian, was sentenced in 1909 to six years in the penitentiary for forgery. That was his first literary offense. Here is part of his second:

I want to go home to the place of my birth. I've been long enough on this part of the earth. The walls look so gloomy, and so do the towers. I want to return to the land of the flowers. Dear old California, I miss you so! I want to go back where the oranges grow. I want to get out and breathe God's fresh air. I want to attend the Frisco fair. I love the mountains where one's free to roam. I want to go home! I want to go home! The last two lines are: I'm scared to death of a numbered stone. I want to go home! I want to go home!

Plans For Our Air Navy.

The science of aerial navigation in the future air navy of the United States will be taught in the navy's flying school at Pensacola, Fla. A course of instruction for air pilots and one for mechanics has been approved by Secretary Daniels, and a class of officers and enlisted men will be detailed to take the courses preparatory to the "air service of the sea." A postgraduate course will be provided for promising students who may be sent abroad or to technical schools in this country.

Anger.

Anger is by no means a sign of a strong character but, on the contrary, that of a weakling whose soul, so far from getting expurgated of its revengefulness, is still more confounded by it.—Seneca.

Universal Tendency.

Oh, the little birds were hopping.
Or from tree to tree they'd flit.
And the buzz came flapping, flapping
When the evening lamp was lit!
In the glitter of the daytime
Or the glimmer of the moon
All the world enjoyed a playtime
Dancing to a tango tune.
And they say the waves are dancing
Neath the summer skies so blue.
Folks describe it as entrancing
As they turn and glide anew.
With a strange, fantastic notion
I avert my dazzled gaze
As I find the very ocean
Falling for the tango craze.
—Washington Star.

REGARDS LASSEN PEAK AS A TREACHEROUS MENACE.

Government Geologist Suspicious of Its Recent Volcanic Activity.

In a report to the United States geological survey Geologist J. S. Diller writes of the Lassen peak eruption. Lassen peak is the southern end of the Cascade range. It stands between the Sierra Nevada on the southeast and the Klamath mountains on the northwest. Its lavas erupted in past ages reach the Sacramento valley on the one side and on the other form a part of the vast volcanic field, one of the greatest in the world, that stretches far across California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho to the Yellowstone National park. Of all portions of the Cascade range Lassen peak still retains the largest remnant of its once vigorous volcanic energy.

"With successive eruptions," says Mr. Diller, "the new crater is enlarging. June 20, when Mr. B. F. Loomis and I visited it, it was 400 feet long and 100 feet wide with a depth of not over 100 feet.

"No definite molten products have been found in connection with the recent eruptions of Lassen peak. The ejected dust, as far as can be judged from an examination with a small pocket lens, is disintegrated or pulverized dacite, perhaps in part decomposed. The quartz and apparently also the glassy feldspar are bright, but the hornblende, augite and mica are, of course, not so abundant in the dacite and are less evident. An examination with a petrographic microscope confirms the conclusion that the dust is the product of the pulverizing action of the explosive gases on the rocks through which they are escaping and not the result of the explosive expansion of gases in a liquid lava.

"That heat has recently arisen in the ore of Lassen peak is evident from the fact that, whereas it was once cold, now it is hot and steaming. When E. E. Hayden and I were on the mountain in July, 1883, and slid down the 2,000 foot snow bank into Hat creek on our way to Yellow Butte, there was no sign of heat in the summit of Lassen peak. The rocky summit of the peak, struck by many thunderbolts during storms and superficially fused here and there by the lightning to fulgurite, is still as it was then, and the little lake is there as in 1883, and the heat and the crater are new. Dr. Hayden tells me that these new features appeared with the first eruption. But the fact that the other hot lavas about the mountain are not yet perceptibly hotter indicates that the use of temperature is local and does not, at least as yet, affect the mountain mass. Time alone can tell what Lassen is going to do."

WOMAN A REBEL COLONEL.

She Has Been in Thirty-two Fights and Twice Been Wounded.

Official announcement has been made that Senora Ramona R. Flores has been promoted to the rank of colonel in the fighting forces of the Constitutionalists and attached to the brigade of General Carrasco.

Senora Flores is one of the half dozen women to hold commissions in the Mexican rebel service, all won by bravery on the field of battle. She is the widow of Major Flores, an artillery officer, who was killed in the first Madero revolution of 1910. His wife took his place, remained loyal during the Orozco revolution and when the Madero administration was destroyed became a Constitutionalists.

She has taken part in thirty-two battles and engagements and has twice been wounded. She comes from the state of Sinaloa, where her children reside with her mother. She is known in the army as "La aguera de Carrasco," which means "the woman warrior of Carrasco."

FOUGHT MAD WOLF IN DARK.

Father and Son Attacked as They Slept in Open Barn.

W. H. Whitty and his son Charles of Wichita county recently arrived at the Texas State Hydropathic Institute to receive treatment for wounds received from a wolf believed to have been suffering from rabies.

The Whittys were attacked near Electra, where after a hard day's work thrashing they were sleeping in an open barn. The father was awakened when the animal, jumping for his throat, fastened its teeth in his hip. The fight which ensued was in the pitch dark, where his sons could not help him.

Whitty was bitten in the face and about the hands. His son, Charles, who started to run for help, was pursued by the animal, which bit him nine times. A third son, who kept still, was not touched. The wolf escaped.

Mother, the Ever Faithful.

The children are sick, mother is up with them all night; father is sick, and mother is up with him; but when mother is sick does anybody know of it but the Lord?—Frances Garside.

FAIRFIELD BOROUGH ORDINANCES

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Town Council of the Borough of Fairfield, Adams County, Pennsylvania, held on the 29th day of June 1914, the following Ordinance was introduced for adoption by said Town Council, and upon motion final action upon the adoption of said Ordinance will be considered and taken by said Town Council at a meeting thereof to be held at the Council Chamber in Fairfield, Adams County, Pennsylvania, on the 10th day of August 1914, at 7:30 o'clock, P. M., when and where objections, if any, will be heard and considered and when and where all persons interested, may attend and be heard.

AN ORDINANCE

Ordaining, adopting, accepting, laying out and opening the streets, alleys and highways within the Borough of Fairfield, Adams County, Pennsylvania.

WHEREAS, the streets and alleys of the borough of Fairfield heretofore described, have heretofore been laid out, opened and dedicated to public use; THEREFORE,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Fairfield, County of Adams and State of Pennsylvania, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, that the following described streets and alleys in said Borough of Fairfield be ordained, adopted, accepted, laid out and opened as streets, alleys and highways of said Borough as follows, to-wit:—

First: A street to be known as "Main Street." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of the borough of Fairfield, which said pin is located at a distance of thirty (30) feet Northwardly along said boundary line from a post at the corner of lands of John Mackley and which said iron pin is in the center of the present highway known as Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is South forty-seven and three-fourths (47 3/4) degrees West, ten hundred and twenty (120) feet to an iron pin in the center of present Main Street; thence by a tangent, the course of which is South fifty-five and three-fourths (55 3/4) degrees West, four hundred and eighty-five (485) feet to an iron pin in the center of the present Main Street; thence by a tangent, the course of which is South fifty-six and one-fourth (56 1/4) degrees West, ten hundred and sixty-six (1066) feet to an iron pin on the Western boundary line of the borough and at the center of the present Main Street; said street to be of the uniform width of twenty (20) feet, being thirty (30) feet on each side of said center line.

Second: A street to be known as "Centennial Street." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point four hundred seventy-eight and five-tenths (478.5) feet Westward along the center line of said Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is South forty-two (42) degrees East, five hundred and eighty-six (586) feet to a point six feet beyond an iron pin in the center line of the present Centennial Street; said street to be of the uniform width of thirty-six (36) feet, being eighteen (18) feet on each side of said center line.

Third: A street to be known as "Water Street." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street and at a point one hundred twenty-two (122) feet Westward along the center line of said Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street and which said point is in the center of the street now known as Water Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is South fifty-five (55) degrees East for a distance of two hundred ninety-one and nine-tenths (291.9) feet to an iron pin at the center of the present Water Street; thence by a tangent, the course of which is South forty-four (44) degrees East, for a distance of nine hundred seventy-two and eight-tenths (972.8) feet to an iron pin; thence by a tangent, the course of which is South seventy-five (75) degrees East, for a distance of five hundred fifty-eight and three-tenths (558.3) feet to an iron pin on the Southern boundary line of the borough of Fairfield at the center of the present Water Street; said street to be of the uniform width of twenty-six (26) feet, being thirteen (13) feet on each side of said center line.

Fourth: A street to be known as "Washington Street." Beginning at an iron pin in the center line of Main Street at a point sixteen hundred thirty-six and two-tenths (1636.2) feet along the center line of said Main Street Westward from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is South thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees East for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present Washington Street; said

street to be of the uniform width of thirty (30) feet, being fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Fifth: A street to be known as "Railroad Street." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point sixteen hundred thirty-six and two-tenths (1636.2) feet Westward along the center line of said Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street and which said point is in the center of the present Railroad Avenue and which said point is at the Northern terminus of Washington Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of three hundred eighty-three and one-tenth (383.1) feet to an iron pin in the center of the present Railroad Avenue; thence by a tangent, the course of which is North sixty-six (66) degrees West, for a distance of one hundred and four (104) feet to an iron pin in the center of the present Railroad Avenue; thence by a tangent, the course of which is North sixty-one and three-fourths (61 3/4) degrees West, for a distance of twenty-eight hundred and eleven (2811) feet to an iron pin at the Northern boundary line of the borough of Fairfield, at the center of the present Railroad Avenue; said street to be of the uniform width of forty (40) feet, being twenty (20) feet on each side of said center line.

Sixth: A street to be known as "South Street." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point three thousand and eighty (3,080) feet Westward along the center line of said Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street and being four hundred and ninety-one (491) feet Eastward along the center line of said Main Street from the Western terminus of said Main Street and being at the center of the street now known as South Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is South fourteen and one-half (14 1/2) degrees East for a distance of fourteen hundred and sixty (1,460) feet to an iron pin on the Southern boundary line of the borough of Fairfield and at the center of the present South Street; said street to be of the uniform width of twenty-four (24) feet, being twelve (12) feet on each side of said center line.

Seventh: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 1." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point five hundred thirty and nine-tenths (530.9) feet Westward along said center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and three-fourths (35 3/4) degrees West for a distance of two hundred seventy-five and one-tenth (275.1) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present Alley known as Alley No. 1; said alley to be of the uniform width of twelve (12) feet, being six (6) feet on each side of said center line.

Eighth: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 2." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point seven hundred ninety-three and nine-tenths (793.9) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North forty-four and one-fourth (44 1/4) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 2; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet, being seven and one-half (7 1/2) feet on each side of said center line.

Ninth: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 3." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point ten hundred twenty-two (1,022) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North forty-four (44) degrees West for a distance of two hundred eighty-eight and two-tenths (288.2) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 3; said alley to be of the uniform width of twelve (12) feet, being six (6) feet on each side of said center line.

Tenth: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 4." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point thirteen hundred fifteen and eight-tenths (1,315.8) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 4; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet, being seven and one-half (7 1/2) feet on each side of said center line.

Eleventh: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 5." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point eighteen hundred fifty-four and three-tenths (1,854.3) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 5; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet, being seven and one-half (7 1/2) feet on each side of said center line.

Twelfth: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 6." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand one hundred and eighty-eight (2,188) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 6; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Thirteenth: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 7." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 7; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Fourteenth: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 8." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 8; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Fifteenth: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 9." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 9; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Sixteenth: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 10." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 10; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Seventeenth: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 11." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 11; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Eighteenth: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 12." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 12; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Nineteenth: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 13." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 13; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Twentieth: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 14." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 14; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Twenty-first: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 15." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 15; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Twenty-second: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 16." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 16; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Twenty-third: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 17." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 17; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Twenty-fourth: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 18." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 18; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Twenty-fifth: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 19." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 19; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Twenty-sixth: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 20." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 20; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Twenty-seventh: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 21." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 21; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Twenty-eighth: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 22." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 22; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Twenty-ninth: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 23." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 23; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Thirtieth: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 24." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 24; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Thirty-first: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 25." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 25; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Thirty-second: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 26." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 26; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Thirty-third: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 27." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 27; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Thirty-fourth: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 28." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 28; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Thirty-fifth: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 29." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 29; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Thirty-sixth: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 30." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 30; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Thirty-seventh: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 31." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 31; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Thirty-eighth: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 32." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 32; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Thirty-ninth: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 33." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 33; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Fortieth: An alley to be known as "Alley No. 34." Beginning at an iron pin at the center line of Main Street at a point two thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (2,826) feet Westward along the center line of Main Street from the Eastern terminus of said Main Street; thence by a center line, the course of which is North thirty-five and one-half (35 1/2) degrees West, for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet to a point six (6) feet beyond an iron pin in the center of the present alley known as Alley No. 34; said alley to be of the uniform width of fifteen (15) feet on each side of said center line.

Wallingford In His Prime

By GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER

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SYNOPSIS

J. Rufus Wallingford, skilful manipulator of other people's money for his own benefit, meets Benson Falls, idle son of a railroad president, and three equally idle friends.

Wallingford agrees to manage a company to market Benson Falls' patented portable bungalow after Falls drops the \$50,000 that his father is soon to open a new road through land once obtained from Wallingford at the latter's great financial loss.

Wallingford instructs his pal, Blackie Daw, to act as an accomplice in a scheme to bleed the four young men through fake orders for the portable bungalow.

Daw, representing himself as three buyers, orders several hundred houses. Wallingford gets \$10,000 cash from the quarrel for his own patents on the company's output and threatens injunction suits against the company for infringement of other patents.

The company breaks up, and Wallingford and Daw retain \$25 portable houses. Wallingford blocks President Falls' railroad scheme and is bought off for \$1,250,000. Wallingford starts on another adventure, with his handy boy, Toad Jessup.

Wallingford buys stock in the Kimberly mine, promoted and operated by the Douglass brothers, and starts a big boom at Douglassville. Meanwhile one of the brothers is trying to sell Blackie Daw Kimberly stock in New York.

Big Bill Blammet is hooded down when he reveals before a Douglassville crowd Wallingford's part in Ciderburg. Wallingford sees how the Douglass brothers stone men out of camp who apply for jobs and recognize the Douglass brothers as mine fakers.

Wallingford hires the stoned men as a strong arm gang. He increases his popularity by giving a library to the mining camp. Blackie Daw in New York fails for some of the Kimberly mining stock.

Wallingford's paid job hunters even up past scores by cleaning up the Douglass brothers and their strong arm leader. Wallingford stalls off angry stockholders in the camp.

Wallingford and Blackie Daw slip the camp under fire, but clean up \$100,000 on houses and lots. Starting a new adventure, they meet Mr. Blount of the Dillon Department Store company.

Mrs. Wallingford and Mrs. Daw train Melissa Tripp as dancing star for "The Lure of the Goat." The show is to be given at the Avon theater.

Wallingford and Daw get interested in the event, and Wallingford sees a way to bleed Dillon. Preparations for the show continue, much to the distress of the women over the amateurness of Melissa Tripp.

The show proves a big hit through the efforts of Blackie Daw, who makes a principal part at a moment's notice.

Wallingford gets an option on the Avon theater, to clean up \$100,000 out of it by holding up Dillon, who wants it for business extension. Wallingford and Daw hear police burglars are planning to buy an old courthouse cheap and sell it for a beer garden site.

CHAPTER XV.

The Usual Method.

THE cab driver who brought the prosperous big president of the Earth and his prosperous friend to the Hotel de Renaissance received a \$10 tip. The bell-boys who carried in their elaborate luggage received \$10 each. Before dinner was over the jovially smiling big man was spoken of about the hotel as Spender Wallingford, and the proprietor himself went up to see what was the matter with the thermostat.

"I'll have the head engineer up here in just a few minutes," announced Mr. Blount, who was a bullet headed man upon whom a dress suit sat with some shame. "If you want anything in the town let me know and I'll get it for you, Mr. Wallingford."

"I don't think you're going to give me a chance to want anything," returned Wallingford pleasantly. "By the way, though, I'll probably need some information. Do you imagine that it would be difficult to promote a big public amusement park here?"

Mr. Blount considered the matter gravely, then shook his head. "I couldn't tell you about that," he admitted. "You see, that's all politics here. The only two amusement parks we have are run by a county commissioner and an alderman of opposite politics, and they're both backed by the traction company, which is all politics. This is the only city in the country that has two healthy political gangs, and nobody knows who's going to lose next time."

"I could give you a guess," interpolated Mr. Wallingford's black haired and black mustached and black frocked friend. "When you hit a town like that the voters lose."

"They lose any place," agreed Blount, with a laugh. "They'd ought to lose for standing for what they do. I've no more sympathy for them than I have for a deacon that tries to buy counterfeit money and gets a box of sawdust. It's so especially fierce because these amateur crafters are a lot of rabbits. I have no respect for a holdup man that will shiver while he's going through your pockets. They're planning to steal the courthouse right now, but they're so scared I think they sleep with all the lights turned on."

Wallingford chuckled in huge enjoyment. "I've heard of stealing a grindstone and a hot cook stove," he observed, "but stealing courthouses is a new specialty on me."

"It ought to be easy," asserted Blount, still dissatisfied of his local ordinance tinkers. "They've just built a profitable new courthouse, and the old one, which occupies the finest business situation in town, is to be sold next Saturday. A bunch of these burglars want to buy it in for about half of its value and open a beer hall cafe, but they're afraid to grab it be-

fore election for fear it will swamp them at the polls, and they're afraid to wait till after the election for fear they won't get a chance at it."

"That sounds interesting, but it makes my scheme look like feeling a rattlesnake's fangs to see if they're sharp. I'd like to meet some people who can tell me exactly how the land lies."

"I'll bring you Charley Jackson," offered Blount. "He knows so much about politics that he's changed his party four times and always landed on the winning side."

When the proprietor had gone Mr. Wallingford's friend Daw came out of his modest retirement, and he came out grinning.

"You've always been a quick producer, Jim," he confessed, "but you dug up that public amusement park thought so suddenly that it's dizzy yet. Would you run one?"

"I wouldn't run anything unless it went some place in a hurry," asserted Wallingford, laughing. "I had to talk to the man, though, didn't I, and I don't know any more entertaining conversation than a lie."

"That's right," agreed Blackie admiringly. "It's the only thing there's no limit to. This town don't look so bad, Jim."

"It's a pleasant town," approved Wallingford. "It can't have much over 100,000 population, yet the hotels, churches and banks look like real money, and we're paupers."

"I told you that Fannie objected to my investing \$500,000 in a railroad scheme to put another little crimp in the bank roll of E. H. Falls," patiently explained Wallingford, "so I took the \$5,000 I had already drawn out for us to go on that little hunting trip, turned the balance of the bank roll over to Fannie, brought you along to complete your education, and now I'm hunting that \$500,000. Let's go and show ourselves and throw away some more money. There hasn't a reporter asked about us yet."

Charley Jackson was a man who had but two worries in life: He could not understand why sleep was ever invented, nor why all the places did not stay perpetually open. He had laughed so much for voters that the stretch of his wide lips had puffed each cheek into a glistening red roll. Wallingford clasped Charley Jackson by the heavy hand, and he twinkled back into Charley Jackson's twinkling eyes, and he smiled his jovialist in response to Charley Jackson's jovial smile, and he figured Charley Jackson to be about as careless as an old maid eating shad in the dark.

Proprietor Blount, having spent the entire evening in locating the widely ranging Jackson, who was everywhere present, but not all at once, congratulated himself upon having brought these two kindred spirits together, and smiling his gratification, waited for a vote of thanks. It came in the form of an invitation to supper, and when Chef Josef saw that Blount was to be one of those to enjoy his succession of surprises, he hurried back into the kitchen and tore jagged splinters out of his disposition, for he had sworn never to cook again for the proprietor, who was a beast, and an ox, and a swine, and who had once complained of the faint trace of garlic in a fillet which was a marvel of epicurean perfection. Later on, at the waiter's end of the Renaissance bar, he confided his woes to his friend Bert Harvey of the Morning Record, who adroitly pumped Josef about the gorgeous spendthrift and the table conversation and hurried right back to his office, for there was still a city edition of next morning's Sunday paper into which good live scandal could be jammed.

Meanwhile Charley Jackson and Spender Wallingford, who had enjoyed each other's society very much until 1 a. m., had now repaired to the Venetian suit to begin the evening, and Blackie Daw, knowing well when his best services consisted of a prolonged and intense silence, took up his favorite role of bartender.

"Whatever you do with this amusement park idea has to be done on the quiet," observed Charley Jackson, with a friendly glance at the buffet which the deft and unobtrusive Blackie was arranging. "You need gunshots in this town."

"Seems like a lively burg at that," suggested Wallingford. "It has good night action, and that's a sure test. I counted eight silk hats in the lobby of the theater."

"How much money did you propose to invest in an amusement park?" "About \$200,000," announced Wallingford, and stooped forward to pick up an invisible pin. A heavy red wallet fell from his pocket. He picked that up, too, and it fell open, disclosing a thick wad of bills, mostly of the orange and lemon yellow colors. He caught the gleam of Mr. Jackson's eye upon those fancy papers and was satisfied. "Blackie," he called sharply, and tossed the wallet to his friend. The bartender caught it dexterously, slammed it in a drawer of the buffet and pounded a clear toned glass sharply. The effect was so startling that the annoyed Wallingford almost expected to see a number pop up, but the bartender went right on mixing.

"The usual rate off is about 20 per cent," stated Mr. Jackson thoughtfully. "Twenty?" protested Wallingford. "I thought that, with the competition in this town, there ought to be a cut rate."

"Competition in politics boosts the price," insisted Mr. Jackson firmly. "It's so much harder to put anything across."

"Twenty per cent!" mused Wallingford, with the preoccupied air of a good business man. "That would amount to \$40,000 worth of stock in my enterprise. Who gets it?"

"Hush!" laughed Jackson. "Nobody gets it. You just take the subscriptions of some good safe friends of certain parties and they forget to pay you for the stock. That's all."

"That's the usual method," asserted

Wallingford. "I suppose it's split equally among the members of the city council."

"Not!" objected Jackson, mechanically quaffing of a coral pink liquid that his hand had found within range. "Collop runs Lunar park and Tunnison is the right hand party of the county commissioner who runs Pleasure lake. You'd be wasting your stock on them. You see, we have a campaign coming on," he continued, "and everybody in the game is as nervous as a burglar in a room full of loose boards. They're afraid to make another step and yet they need the money. The traction company would be glad to have your new park, but their franchise ran out three years ago and now we only see it a year at a time. You can renew yourself how much more revenue that yields in the long run. Now if the traction company encourages you any they'll have Collop and Tunnison and all their friends sore at them and that may cost them all their profits. On the other hand, Collop and Tunnison are both up for reelection this year and you can see what a mess that makes."

Wallingford gazed at him in silent contemplation, then he grinned cheerfully.

"I wonder how much the city council would take to let me pay my bill and leave the town?" he pondered.

"Put! tut!" warned Jackson, holding up a chubby forefinger. "It's against the rules to leave town with any money. It isn't so bad as it seems. Wallingford. I know I can fix both the bosses and if I go to all the members of the council but Collop's and Tunnison's friends very quietly I can fix it to run you through a permit."

"That's quite kind of you," returned Wallingford politely. "You're not working for your health, however."

"I got too much of that now," remarked the other with a happy laugh. "Say, Mr. Daw, I'm no prude about my drinks, but I think I'd better stick to just one color from now on," and he surveyed doubtfully an amber colored

Wallingford.

(Continued To-morrow)

TAX RECEIPTS CLOSE TO ESTIMATE OF \$75,000,000.

Returns For Last Day Alone \$26,161,782—Year's Deficit Only \$1,000,000.

June 30, the last day of the fiscal year, was unprecedented in the history of government finances. The rush to pay income and corporation taxes brought into the United States treasury vaults in the matter of income and corporation taxes alone, the sum of \$28,161,782.82, about a third of the collections for the entire year, and the total receipts for the day were \$32,422,229. As a result the deficit for the year, as estimated by Mr. McAdoo, is reduced to \$1,010,658.81. This shortage, which is to be charged against the general fund, would have been a surplus if failures to pay income and corporation taxes promptly within the limits of the fiscal year had not held back more than \$3,500,000, which will be carried into the business of the fiscal year 1914-15, says the New York Times.

In other words, the deficit of about \$5,000,000 which Secretary McAdoo estimated in a statement which he gave out has been whittled down to a deficit of a little more than \$1,000,000 and if it were not for the ten days' grace allowed by law would have been wiped out entirely and a surplus would have appeared on the treasury books of more than \$2,500,000. This sum, which can be called a moral surplus, is to be compared with a deficit last year of \$400,000 and a surplus for 1912 of \$1,807,000.

Secretary McAdoo's apprehension of a serious deficit was based on the assessments of individual income tax liabilities, which he estimated last year would be \$33,000,000 and which fell short of that amount by \$23,000,000.

As a result of the heavy receipts June 30 the net balance in the general fund of the treasury was \$145,835,502.

DAINTY HEMS IS THE ORDER

Handkerchiefs, to Be in the Mode, Must Be Distinctive Both in Quality and Finish.

Although handkerchiefs are among the smallest accessories of a woman's wardrobe, they are an important factor in showing refinement in taste. Time has passed for the fancy handkerchiefs which were once so much admired, so it leaves the hem as the distinctive feature in the smart styles. Dainty hems are good form, and one of the popular novelties is a hem as narrow as it can be turned. Together with this style is the variation made by corded edges.

In contrast to these dainty hems are the ultra-wide styles favored by some who like the extremes. This latter width permits of the corner decorations in simple designs which continue in popularity to extend on to them. One corner effects, as initials or other simple designs, are much favored and cutting the hem of one corner in fancy design is a pretty novelty.

Motoring Bags.

For the woman motorist there is a special bag with all the toilet needs for the road. Powder, cloths and hair brushes, nail file, mirror, cooling perfumes and other usefuls find their way into this tiny case. The bags come in leather and cretonne.

The Perfect Husband.

My perfect husband, among a great many other qualities, must love like a Frenchman, attend to business like an American, and dress like an Englishman. I have come back from America with a great admiration for the American man's devotion to business. If one were permitted to have three husbands he should certainly be one of them. This is how I would divide their labor: The Frenchman should be for the home, the Englishman for the street and the American for the office.—Polaris in London Chronicle.

"You'll like it better when you get close to it," Jackson told him solemnly. "Let me warn you of one thing. You want to keep quiet about this scheme. If Collop and Tunnison get wind of the thing you're doing before I spring the thing on the city council for an actual vote they'll down us sure."

The telephone bell began to ring in the Venetian suit as early as 8 o'clock the next morning, which was Sunday. Wallingford, groaning with numb drowsiness, dragged himself out of bed, dug his knuckles into his eyes, answered the telephone, wrangled in attempted suavity with a voice, slammed the receiver and leaned heavily against the telephone to gather up strength enough to lurch back to the most delicious spot in all the wide, wide world.

"What time is it?" came a comfortably drowsy voice from Blackie Daw's pink bedroom.

"Eight o'clock!" barked Wallingford, then he paused to curse the representative of the trumpet, realizing, meanwhile, that he was doing but a feeble job of it. "Jackson or somebody has hurried right to the papers with this fool amusement park talk and saved me the trouble of queering the game."

"That's tough," Blackie stated with out opening his eyes. "Now you can't build that park, and I wanted the first ride on the roller coaster."

"Oh, you wouldn't have got it any how," returned Wallingford crossly, too miserable of body even to smile at Blackie's inconsequence. "I never intended to build an amusement park. That was only a blind to get me into the edge of the game so I could sink a fork into something else. I intended to slip the information to Collop and Tunnison tomorrow, but I didn't figure on having an infernal reporter get me out of bed at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning."

FOR GOOD PICTURES Arrange to Run Feature Films Every Monday Night.

On Monday evening, July 13, the first Famous Player night will be inaugurated at Walter's Theatre when Daniel Frohman will present James O'Neill in The Count of Monte Cristo, to be followed every Monday by one of their famous productions.

We have installed this service because we feel that the patrons of our theatre should be given the opportunity to see the best picture plays produced. We believe that the Famous Players are the best.

Each is a finished play produced under the personal direction of Daniel and Charles Frohman, Liebler Bros., Jesse L. Lasky and David Belasco. The actors appearing in each play are the foremost on the American stage and appear in the title role of the plays they have made famous.

The names of the actors and actresses such as Sara Bernhardt, Maud Adams, Mrs. Fisk, Mary Pickford, Laura Sawyer, Lilly Langtry, Carlotta Nilsen, Gaby Deslys, Jack Barrymore, Henry Dixie, James O'Neill, Cyril Scott, Malcolm Williams, Thos. W. Ross, Bruce McRae, and Dustin Farnum are enough to guarantee the high standard of these plays.

These plays should be of special interest to the people of this community deprived of the privilege of witnessing the best productions of the American stage. You can not afford to miss them.

The prices for all Famous Player productions will be the minimum allowed by our contracts 10 cents to all. Yours for better pictures, MILLER and ZIEGLER.

—advertisement

Avoid Fretting.

The moment I fret about a thing I am its slave instead of its master. And there is no slave-master in the world like worry. Another master may grudge the dinner hour, but he must give you time for sleep. Another master may grudge the dinner hour, but he must give you time for sleep. But worry will work you twenty-four hours a day and spoil your appetite into the bargain.—Mark Guy Pearson.

Commercial Possibility.

Little Ruth was busily occupied with her slate and pencil. Presently she ran to her father, whose face at the time required the services of a barber, climbed upon his knee and rubbing her chubby little hand over his chin, said: "Papa, can you sharpen slate pencils on that?"—Exchange.

Alum Considered a Charm.

Alum is worn as a charm in parts of Asia Minor. A triangular piece is placed in a case of silver and worn suspended from a string about the neck.

COMING EVENTS

July 18—Base Ball. York Keystone. Nixon Field.

July 20—Colored excursion from Baltimore.

July 25—Base Ball. Hershey. Nixon Field.

July 29—Union Sunday School Picnic. Kurtz Playground.

July 30-Aug. 6—Lutheran Summer Assembly. Seminary Buildings.

NOTICE

Notice:—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Anna L. Warner late of New Oxford Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned residing in the borough of New Oxford all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement, to REBECCA E. PLYMIRE, Administrator.

or, C. S. DUNCAN, Attorney.

SINGER Sewing Machines

If you want a good sewing machine call at 13 Chambersburg St. and buy a Singer. Repair parts always on hand.

Good second hand Sewing Machine For Sale.

JOHN H. RAYMOND, Agent

Dr. J. W. Tudor Dentist

BIGLERVILLE, PA Thomas Building

Office Hours 8 to 12M. 1.00 to 8.00 P. M

FOR HIRE

AUTOMOBILE :: TRUCK

Our Large Truck can be Had for Camping and Picnic hauling. Also Piano and Furniture Hauling to Neighboring Towns.

This machine will haul a good load and is speedy.

Chas. S. Mumper & Co.

Public Sale

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15th.

A CAR LOAD OF RANGE HORSES.

They are all of good size and well bred—not the little wild kind. These Horses will make good general purpose animals.

Sale to begin at one o'clock at the Stock Yards.

Forbes & Forney

Thompson, Auct. Bream, Clerk.

Medical Advertising

Soft, Fluffy Hair Aids Beauty and Personality

Girls and women of all ages want to be charming, beautiful and attractive—it's their birthright—but stringy, thin and lifeless hair destroys half the beauty of a pretty face.

If your hair is not beautiful, is falling out, streaky, full of dandruff, too dry, or if the scalp itches and burns, use Parisian Sage. Rub it well into the roots, nourish them, and stimulate the hair to grow strong and luxuriant. Parisian Sage removes dandruff with one application cools and invigorates the scalp and makes the hair doubly beautiful.

Parisian Sage is a scientifically made preparation that gives the hair just what is needed to make it soft, fluffy, thick and gloriously radiant. It is inexpensive, and can be had from any druggist or from People's Drug Store.

A SPLENDID STOCK FARM FOR SALE

Owner intending to quit farming, I will sell at PUBLIC SALE

On the 15TH DAY OF AUGUST

On my 118 Acre Farm situated 1-4 mile from Seven Stars along the Western Maryland Railroad and 1-4 mile from the Lincoln Highway and 4 miles west of Gettysburg. Also convenient to school, store and station, either one not over 1-4 mile. This land is all tillable and a number one Hay Farm, will also make a number one Truck Farm. There is a large Barn and Wagon Shed, Hog Pen, Buggy Shed and 2 Chicken Houses. An Eight Room House and Summer Kitchen, Wells of Water and a 125 Barred Cemented Cistern piped in the house, also a United telephone, there are 60 Peach Trees and 200 Apple and Cherry Trees of all varieties.

Any one wishing a good Farm should attend this sale.

Sale to begin at 1 o'clock sharp. Persons wishing to view this farm can do so at any time.

CHAS. B. MUNDORFF Seven Stars, Pa. United Phone No. 174 H.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

ON SATURDAY, JULY 25th, 1914

The undersigned by virtue of an order of sale to her directed by the Orphans' Court of Adams County, will offer on the premises the following valuable real estate at public sale.

All that certain Tract of Land known as the "Ruth Whaley property" along the Arendtsville road, partly in the Borough of Bendersville and partly in the Township of Menallen, Adams County, Penna., adjoining lands of Jacob Bair heirs, Isiah Rice, Edward Brown, and Wright Bros., containing 29 acres more or less, improved with a large two-story frame dwelling house, frame barn, and out-buildings. This property is in the famous fruit belt, and now contains orchards of apple, pear, and cherry trees, in bearing condition. Excellent water, and the property beautifully located. The residence is within the Borough limits, and property convenient to churches, school, markets and railroad. This is a most desirable property, and land productive. Terms of sale: 25 per cent. of the purchase money on day of sale, and the balance upon the confirmation of said sale by the Court.

Sale at 1 o'clock p. m., when further conditions of sale will be made known by

ANGELINE SHEELY, Administratrix c. t. a. of the estate of Wm. Whaley, deceased.

William Hersh, Esq., Counsel for estate.

June 20th, 1914.

Don't Dream About IT—DO IT

What's the use of dreaming? The dreamer doesn't accomplish anything, and while you are dreaming the savings of a life time may go up in smoke. For your own peace of mind and for the protection of your investment, (which may represent the savings of your life time) wake up and take out that insurance you have been thinking of taking. The cost is small, and the protection you get by placing it with the companies I represent is strictly first class. Their losses are adjusted promptly and satisfactorily and they are financially sound. I will look after your interests as though they were my own.

Geo. C. Fissel, Insurance Man.

Masonic Building, Gettysburg, Pa.

FOR SALE

A four or five passenger Automobile, in perfect condition all over. Price reasonable.

CALL ON Victor Duttera, Gettysburg.

Medical Advertising

FRECKLES

Don't Hide Them With a Veil; Remove Them With the Othine Prescription.

This prescription for the removal of freckles was written by a prominent physician and is usually so successful in removing freckles and giving a clear, beautiful complexion that it is sold by druggists under guarantee to refund the money if it fails.

Don't hide your freckles under a veil; get an ounce of othine and remove them. Even the first few applications should show a wonderful improvement, some of the lighter freckles vanishing entirely.

Be sure to ask the druggist for the double strength othine as this is the prescription sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF BUSINESS RELATION

On the 9th day of February, 1911, the undersigned, entered into an agreement with Blaine G. Johns, of Hancock, Pennsylvania, by which it was agreed that the undersigned should conduct their Cigar Factory, at New Oxford, Pennsylvania, from said date and for a period of five years for said Blaine G. Johns, the undersigned to receive for their services and labor in the prosecution and conduct of said business a percentage on the manufactured product. This relation has been dissolved and the firm "Miller Brothers" has gone into liquidation and there is now no one authorized or empowered to buy for said firm or incur any liabilities that might impose any further financial obligations upon said firm.

(Signed) J. E. MILLER J. L. MILLER

Medical Advertising

Corns Go! You Bet!

Calloused Foot Lumps Too

Blistering sore feet from corn-pinchers, tired aching lumpy feet are things of the past. A true, successful, painless and dependable remedy can now be had for the modest price of a quarter.

Who would suffer a minute after hearing that Putnam's Corn Extract does the trick so neatly, so quickly?

Out comes the corn, no scar left, no pain to bear—it's a magical, wonderful remedy, and is as represented. Sold everywhere in 25c bottles. Get it to-day—tomorrow you're well.

GETTYSBURG MARKETS

Prices at the Gettysburg warehouse corrected daily by C. Milton Wolf, Jr., Successor to J. Geo. Wolf's Sons Co.

Per Bu. Western Wheat 74

Ear Corn 82

Rye 70

Oats 45

RETAIL PRICES Per 100

Badger Dairy Feed \$1.35

Coarse Spring Bran 1.45

Hand Packed Bran 1.50

Corn and Oats Chop 1.50

Shoemaker Stock Food 1.50

White Middlings 1.65

Red Middlings 1.50

Timothy Hay

LIBERTY IN SIGHT FOR MRS. CARMAN

Witnesses Attack Evidence That Sent Her to Jail.

THE STATE'S CASE WEAK

Doctor's Wife Charged With the Murder of Mrs. Bailey Collapses in Jail.

Freeport, N. Y., July 10.—The case against Mrs. Florence Carman, arrested for the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey, is admittedly so weak that the prosecutor hesitates to take his scraps of circumstantial evidence before a magistrate or a grand jury.

Doubt has been thrown upon the testimony of the two most important witnesses, George Golder and Elwood Barden.

Golder has made an affidavit practically repudiating his identification of the doctor's wife as the woman he saw on the porch a few minutes before the murder, and Flora Rayner, a young woman of Freeport, says that Barden was with her at a time so close to that of the murder that it seems impossible, if her story is true, that he could have seen and heard all that he testified to.

It is barely possible that District Attorney Smith has evidence in reserve which he intends to produce at a strategic moment; but as the case stands superficially, nobody in Freeport believes that Mrs. Carman could be indicted, much less convicted. Take for example the comment of ex-Judge Wallace, of Freeport:

"No testimony connecting Mrs. Carman with the killing of Mrs. Bailey has been offered that approaches the dignity of evidence. Any judge would be compelled to direct a jury to acquit the defendant."

District Attorney Smith, disappointed and chagrined by the crumbling of the foundation of his case, tried to secure a postponement of the hearing set for July 13 by Coroner Norton. Mr. Smith wanted a week's delay, but George M. Levy, counsel for Mrs. Carman, wouldn't consent. Mr. Levy's position was that the county authorities after eight days' investigation, put Mrs. Carman in jail, charged with murder, and that it would be unjust to dilly dally any further.

The strain of her arrest and her long suspense under suspicion overcame Mrs. Carman in jail, and she became so ill that the sheriff thought best to call the prison physician. The breakdown came after Mrs. Carman had partaken of breakfast in an apparently cheerful mood.

A strong reaction in favor of Mrs. Carman has set in throughout Nassau county. One cause of it is the fact that the authorities employed a private detective to make an investigation and the detective is said to have bulldozed Mrs. Carman in her own home.

TWO DROWN IN RESERVOIR

Brother Gives Up His Life in Vain Attempt to Rescue.

Philadelphia, July 10.—James Fanning, six years old, of the Falls of Schuylkill, was drowned in the Queen Lane reservoir, and his eight-year-old brother, Benjamin, met the same death in a brave attempt to rescue him.

James, after losing his kite over the reservoir fence, climbed the barrier in an attempt to recover it and fell into the water. His older brother followed in time to see him disappear and immediately plunged after him.

A watchman who saw the boys clambering over the fence yelled to them, but not in time to prevent the accident. Neither boy came to the surface after falling into the water which is thirty-six feet deep at the point where both were drowned.

Mrs. Jane Fanning, the mother, collapsed on the brink of the reservoir while waiting to see the bodies brought up.

MUTINY IN NEW YORK JAIL

Blackwell's Island Is Scene of Second Outbreak in Two Days.

New York, July 10.—Another outbreak among the prisoners in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island occurred as a sequel to the one in which several keepers were set upon and badly hurt.

The trouble was in the tailor shop where a fire was started by the rebels and the power belting that runs the machines was cut. Six ringleaders were put back in their cells.

It was said that the prisoners mutinied against the refusal of the authorities to restore Wednesday's privileges to good standing.

Miner Killed in Gas Explosion.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., July 10.—George Nicol, twenty-six years old, a miner was instantly killed, and Joseph Evans, thirty-five years old, a laborer was so terribly injured he may die. It was a gas explosion in the Empire shaft of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal company.

Lightning Kills Athlete.

Belfast, N. Y., July 10.—Hugh Leonard, of New York city, a prominent athlete and heavyweight wrestler, was killed when a bolt of lightning struck the tent in which he was spending his vacation.

And Do Nothing.

The world is full of people who keep insisting that something ought to be done.—The Pelican.

MRS. CARMAN AND BURNS.

Deceptive Accused of Using Third Degree Methods.



Mrs. Edwin Carman and Detective William J. Burns, who were the central figures in a confrontation scene. Mr. Burns walked into the Carman home and in the doctor's presence looked his wife straight in the eye and said: "I am going to find the murderer." Both the doctor and his wife received the dramatic announcement without a tremor.

JOKES ON WAY TO THE GALLOWS

Wife Murderer Goes to His Death Smiling.

Reading, Pa., July 10.—After enjoying a night's calm sleep and a hearty breakfast and smoking a number of farewell gift cigars, Frank H. Schnabel, confessed wife murderer, went to the gallows with an unconcerned air and a confident smile, greeting pleasantly a number of acquaintances among the deputy sheriffs and witnesses in the crowd at the jail.

The condemned man permitted his spiritual adviser, Rev. W. O. Lamb, to pray with him, but frankly declared that as for himself he was willing to "let the future take care of itself."

Wearing a dark suit he had himself selected and joking with the undertaker he had chosen "about his job," Schnabel kept up his pose to the last minute. He haggled with the undertaker as to prices, paid for his grave in a rural cemetery in advance, and bragged of the good fit of his "funeral suit."

"Few people get the service I am arranging for at my own funeral," he declared.

Schnabel killed his wife on May 22, 1913, because she refused to resume living with him. The couple had been separated for some time. He attempted to commit suicide, but did not do himself any serious injury.

Although Schnabel admitted killing his wife in cold blood, and wept as he discussed the future of his four children, he has refused to express any regret for his crime. He only regrets not having made a "good job" of it when he tried to commit suicide.

Schnabel just missed going to the electric chair under the new act in Pennsylvania, which provides that all murderers convicted for crime committed after June 30, 1913, must be electrocuted. He expressed regret that he would not be the first man to go to the chair.

Grasshoppers Menace Town.

Gloversville, N. Y., July 10.—Grasshoppers in constantly increasing numbers are infesting Fulton county, stripping fields and ruining gardens. A constant rain of the hoppers is falling on the main street of this city and the stores are filled with them. First noticed three days ago, they have now become so numerous that the county is alarmed and farmers fear that there will soon not be a blade of grass left.

MEALS SAME DAY 2,000 MILES APART

Breakfast in Newfoundland, Dinner in Ireland.

IF 100 MILE SPEED IS KEPT UP

Alexander Graham Bell Says Aeroplane That Could Support Itself Two Miles Up Might Cross Ocean in Thirteen Hours—New Facts About the Flying Boat America.

The possibility of a transatlantic ocean flight in a heavier than air machine in thirteen hours is pointed out in a communication to the National Geographic society, at Washington, from Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone and former president of the society.

"The distance from Newfoundland to Ireland is less than 2,000 miles," says Dr. Bell. "This means that if you go at 100 miles an hour you will cross the Atlantic in twenty hours—less than a day. We already have machines that could cross the ocean if their engines can keep going for twenty hours. Of course, these are exceptional machines, but even the ordinary machines of today make fifty miles an hour with ease."

"Now, a flying machine flies faster as you go higher up, because the rarer air offers less resistance to the motion, while the propeller gives the same push with the same power, whatever the elevation. As you get into the rarer air the propeller spins around faster. A fifty mile an hour machine flying two miles high in the air—and we have machines that have gone twice as high as that—will fly much faster than fifty miles an hour. Then at an elevation of two miles high in the air there is a constant wind blowing in the general direction of Europe having a velocity anywhere from twenty-five to fifty miles an hour."

America to Europe in a Day.

"As a net result of all these things there can be little doubt that any ordinary machine that is able to support itself in the air at an elevation of two miles high will attain a speed of at least 100 miles an hour in the direction of Europe, and that means going from America to Europe in a single day. Calculations show that, taking all these circumstances into consideration, our best machines should be able to cross the Atlantic in thirteen hours. I hardly dare say it aloud for publication. It is sufficiently startling to know that it is not only possible, but probable, that the passage may be made in a single day. But if, as I imagine, it can be done in thirteen hours you may make an early breakfast in Newfoundland and a late dinner in Ireland the same night."

Here is a general description of the Rodman Wanamaker transatlantic flying boat, the America, in which Lieutenant Porte will attempt to cross the ocean:

Length over all, thirty-four feet; length of hull, thirty feet; width of hull, four feet; depth of hull, six feet; length of cabin, seven feet; height of cabin, five feet; width of cabin, four feet; spread upper wing, seventy-four feet; spread lower wing, forty-six feet. Weight, empty, approximately 3,000 pounds; weight, fully loaded, 5,000 pounds. Speed, from sixty-two to sixty-five miles per hour in still air. To this add or subtract speed of wind machine is traveling with or against.

Within sight of the operators are the aviation instruments, tachometers, to show the speed of the two motors; aneroids, to show the altitude of the machine; wind speed gauge, showing speed of the machine through the air; inclinometers, showing the lateral and longitudinal flying angles; fuel and oil gauges, showing contents of tanks. In the after part of the cabin are Lieutenant Porte's navigation instruments—his sextant, chart table, gauges for showing drift, speed over the water, etc.

Description of the America's Wings.

The wings of the flying boat are composed of seven sections—a center panel of 10 by 7 feet above the power plant, four main sections (two upper and two lower) approximately 18 by 7 feet and two overhangs on the upper surface measuring 15 by 7 feet each. The shape of the wings is known as the N. P. L. wing section, which, after experiments at the national physical laboratory, Teddington, England, was considered most efficient for this work. The wing frames are built up solidly of ash and spruce, covered with a heavy ribbed silk, which is coated with a special water and fireproof material.

The aerial rudder for turning from

left to right has a depth of five feet and a length of four and one-half feet. The flippers, or rudders for steering up or down, are located on either side of the main rudder, and their dimensions are 6 by 4½ feet.

Two propellers, one to each motor, are bolted direct to the motor shafts. They turn at a maximum speed of 1,350 to 1,300 revolutions per minute.

Stops "Rubbering" at Postcards.

In the weekly bulletin issued by Postmaster Fay of San Francisco there was an announcement that "hereafter five demerits will be imposed where it is shown that a distributor is wasting time looking at the pictures on postcards or perusing the correspondence on the reverse side of the postcards."

SAFETY FOR AEROPLANES.

Sperry Company of New York Captures Prize of \$10,000.

A signal American success in aviation was scored by the committee of the Concours de Sécurité's award of its first prize of \$10,000 to the Sperry Gyroscope company of New York for the Sperry-Curtiss aeroplane stabilizer.

The second and only other prize of \$6,000 was won by the Paul Schmitt biplane with its varying wing incidence.

The Sperry-Curtiss aeroplane stabilizer, upon which Mr. E. A. Sperry has been working for more than four years, is based upon gyroscopic principles. The device is very small and compact and weighs twenty-one kilograms. The inventor asserts that it provides complete lateral and longitudinal control, while at the same time it permits the pilot to set the machine at any inclination either of ascent or of descent. Four gyroscopes, grouped in two pairs, stabilize the machine both latitudinally and longitudinally, while the gyroscopes balance each other in turning.

These small gyroscopes rotate at the rate of 12,000 revolutions a minute. They are propelled by a small generator which is in its turn driven by the main engine. A simple lever, worked by the foot, throws both the controls into or out of operation at will.

Chess.

Chess is known as the Royal Game and deserves the name. It is the oldest of games, having been played in approximately its present form for more than a thousand years; in exacting its present form for centuries. Its devotees are found the world over. England, Germany, Austria, France, Russia, Cuba and the United States being represented in the St. Petersburg tourney. It is a game of pure skill and infinite opportunities for profound thought and depths of resource, and the only objection to it, perhaps, is that it is too serious for a game, not serious enough for a profession. Nevertheless it gives delight to thousands the world over, and as a means for storing up happiness for old age it is probably unsurpassed.

Society Tots in Bronze.

Bronze statuettes of children in the preparation of which several sculptors are now busy, will represent the latest fad in St. Louis society. The subjects are the sons and daughters of some of the most prominent families and they are being modeled as children of 1914, in their everyday clothing and in their most accustomed postures. The youngest of subjects thus far modeled is Edward Mallinckrodt, two years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., of 2 Vandeventer place. The child is shown in jumpers.—St. Louis dispatch in New York World.

Chill Poor Country for Stock.

Stock raising in Chili does not seem to be keeping pace with the general development of the country, owing to the fact that better use can be made of the land, since beef cattle can be brought from Argentina cheaply. Then the ravages of tuberculosis, carbuncles, fever, etc., and the large number of deaths during droughts in unirrigated sections of the country tend to make the business unprofitable.

Spare the Hens.

Winifred had been disobedient, and her mother led her into the chicken house. Amid apprehensive cries from the child and the alarmed cackles from the hens, active punishment progressed until Winifred sobbed chidingly: "Mamma, don't you think this scares the hens too much?"

Easily Settled.

"Pa, the doctor at the hospital said that he would have to have a lot of cuticle to cure mamma's burns." "Well, tell him to telephone to the nearest drugist for all he wants and charge it in the bill."—Baltimore American.

Laura Jean Libbey's Talks on Heart Topics

UNRAVELING THE OLD LOVE TIE.

A heart filled with confidence, Killed by dissembling, Crushed by ingratitude, And this is Love.

When love words have been spoken, and plighted vows exchanged, the belief is that the silken tie thus woven is to last; that time will never change it. There are loves and loves. Some are of the quality which endures; others are of so loose a warp that it soon frays out of its own volition.

In other words, the love which is born of a fleeting fancy soon filters out of the heart, as though it were an hour-glass.

There are men who cannot bind their affections unto any one woman for a length of time without the tie becoming irksome to them. These are the men who deliberately plan to break away. With some sweethearts this is not so easily done. There are women whom love has so blinded that they fail to realize their lover is losing affection for them.

If he disappoints her by not coming to take her out, she makes all sorts of excuses in her heart for him. The reason he offers is a lame one, but it passes with her. He makes up his mind to break with her, surely, but slowly. He cannot make her jealous; his coldness and lack of attention to her have no effect. Even the little quarrels which he gets up she bridges over without ado.

He finds it the most difficult task of his life to unravel the old love tie; it will stretch, but never break. He wonders, as all men do, why a woman will persist in clinging to a love that has no warmth for her. Such men should have a heart-to-heart talk with a sweetheart as soon as they discover their change of attitude toward her.

It is cruel to allow her to feed her heart on hopes of marriage which he knows will never be realized. He must know the fault of the situation is entirely his own. He made love to the woman on the impulse of the moment, and proposed marriage before he was sure of himself. Unraveling a love knot is tedious work. Men who are changeable of heart usually marry at last, but the girl they wed will not stand for a long, drawn-out courtship. They must speak quickly if they hope to win her hand. They know there's no loitering in love's path: The love in this instance is unravelable material. A girl should beware of the lover who makes no effort to keep his hold on her affections.

Expedition to Define Boundary.

The Turco-Persian boundary has heretofore been one of the problematical features on the map of Asia. As far back as 1843, a mixed commission attempted to define this frontier with only partial success, and since that time repeated efforts have been made by the great powers, as well as the two countries immediately concerned, to complete the task, but the boundary has remained rather a zone of debatable territory than a definite line. Finally, in November of last year, a complete understanding on the subject was reached, and a protocol was signed in Constantinople in accordance with which a commission consisting of British, Russian, Turkish and Persian delegates will undertake a survey of the boundary. This is expected to require at least eighteen months, and will doubtless be productive of interesting geographical results.—Scientific American.

Harmony and Hymns.

In making a new hymnal for all the Lutheran bodies, the general council of that denomination has taken a step in the direction of federation. From sixteen different hymnals a new collection has been culled, which best represents the Lutheran theology.

The hymn book has always been a meeting place of sects. Protestants have no objection to singing Cardinal Newman's "Lead, Kindly Light," and evangelical Christians unite in singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," written by a Unitarian. Music eliminates doctrinal differences. Theological statements emphasize them. Perhaps the chief value of the hymnal is its contribution to church unity.

Incidentally it may be said that the melody of church hymns might be greatly improved, as well as the literary value. Many good hymns have been spoiled by poor melody, and others are destroyed by poor singers. The model hymnal has not yet appeared.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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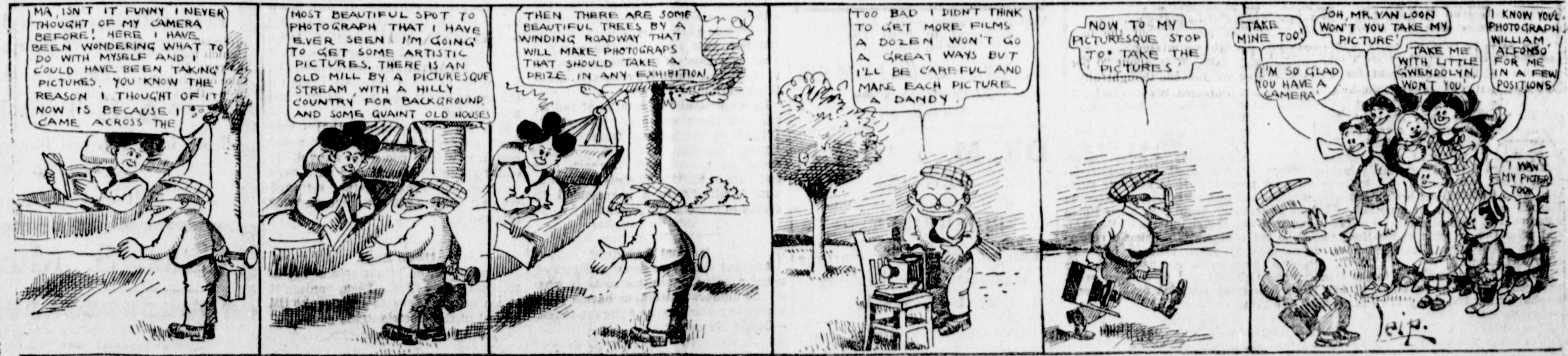
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Be Pretty! Turn Gray Hair Dark

Try Grandmother's Old Favorite Recipe of Sage Tea and Sulphur.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray; also ends dandruff, itching scalp and stops falling hair. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome. Nowadays, by asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," you will get a large bottle of this famous old recipe for about 50 cents.

Don't stay gray! Try it! No one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy.

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AT THE MERCY OF BORDAS' NAVY

Desperate Encounter With a Foe Armed to the Teeth.

DIGNITY AND TWO INCH GUNS

Cook on Clyde Liner Started an International Episode by Saluting the Dominican Fleet--A Furious Battle in Which a Grazing Bull Was the Only Live Thing Hit.

When the Clyde liner Algonquin from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, docked at her pier in Brooklyn, N. Y., officers and crew were full to the bursting point with anecdotes of the siege which General Bordas, who calls himself president, has been laying to the town for months and of the opera bouffe war that he has occasioned. The Algonquin chanced to ram her bow into the hottest part of the Santo Domingo revolution and her officers had a hard time keeping her from being riddled by the one and two inch guns of the native "navy."

General Bordas' navy, as described by the American officers, consists of three dilapidated old pleasure yachts--the cast off decrepits of American millionaires. These are manned with tiny Fourth of July cannons.

No sooner had the Algonquin arrived at Puerto Plata than the entire besieging navy came pulling out to meet her and bid her begone. It was a very formal visit, and as the little yachts scraped up alongside of the big American vessel all of the officers and all of the crew, all in their Santo Domingo glory of epaulets and gilt lingerie, were on deck stilly saluting.

An Unexpected Salute. But the Clyde liner's cook had no sense of the romantic. His kitchen porthole opened directly over the rows of brilliant uniforms. With every day precision the unknowing man of pots and kettles lifted his garbage can and let fly its contents over the representatives of official Santo Domingo. The deluge of slops could not be dodged--and the disastrous result sent General Bordas' navy home in a huff.

That night the general made an attack upon the besieged city. His little gunboats, cannon balls, not much larger than marbles, rattled upon the roofs of Puerto Plata. But the American gunboat Machias, down there to protect our interests, had only to send one warning shell into General Bordas' camp to preserve silence for another two or three days. The general had promised, it seems, to use no artillery in his siege of the city. It is not that he will do damage to the enemy, but that his gunners are such poor shots as inevitably to destroy the property of disinterested foreigners.

According to George M. Coulter, chief engineer of the Algonquin, the Santo Domingo navy's recruits are promised the reward of 50 cents a day and all the booty that they can plunder. He said that they use American rifles remounted of the old civil war Springfield, but that none of them can find use for the high sights on the rifles. They break these sights off the barrels and invariably, when they do shoot, shoot with the butt of the gun resting against their hip instead of their shoulder.

Casualties of a Desperate Battle. "For if they really took aim," explained Mr. Coulter, "they might be unfortunate enough to actually hit some one, and that would be against the rules. I stood and watched a battle one day. It was a furious battle--noise and smoke and a terrific rattle of musketry. Both sides continued blazing away at each other with grim courage. When it ended the only casualty--the only thing that was touched at all--was a poor old bull grazing in a field a hundred yards away from the furthest skirmisher. The most terrible battle so far lasted for a whole day. There wasn't even a stop for lunch. Casualties--four innocent bystanders."

Puerto Plata has been under siege for several months now. The inhabitants are starving, and their streets and houses are a sight to behold. There is nothing to eat but acrid South American beans. Eggs are being sold for \$2 and \$3 apiece. Every house has, somewhere near the cellar, a bullet proof room lined with boiler plate. As soon as shooting begins the whole family makes a leap for this room, which is locked up tightly in the hope of keeping out the stray shots of those whose aim is faulty.

WATER WAGON IS COSTLY. United States Losses \$3,734,857 on Whisky, but Makes on Tobacco. Americans drank less whisky during the last twelve months than they did the year before, but they consumed more beer and smoked a great many more cigarettes.

Reports to the internal revenue commissioner show that the receipts for the fiscal year just closed totaled \$864,060 less than for the previous year, and most of the decline was due to the falling off in tax collected on distilled spirits. In the first eleven months of the fiscal year there was a decrease of \$3,734,857 in the income from distilled liquor. Receipts from tobacco taxes show an approximate increase over last year of \$2,800,000. This gain is due almost entirely to a phenomenal increase in the cigarette trade.

Musical Query. Another thing we don't understand about a grand opera orchestra is why all the fiddlers finish at the same time when they are playing different tunes. --Dallas News.

A Woman's Affair

By F. A. MITCHEL

The women artists of Berlin every two years get up a ball in which only women are allowed. Not a single man is admitted. A large number of the women, however, don male attire, and it is an imitation of men's attentions to the fair sex on the part of these female men that occasions the chief diversion of the evening.

Now, in Berlin lived a young man named Kerstner--Herman Kerstner--who was a scribbler. He wrote stories sitting in his window overlooking the garden at the back of the house, while a girl painted pictures at another window at the back of another house on the other end of the same garden. Louisa Boninger painted for the love of art; Kerstner wrote for bread and butter.

It was just as natural for these two to come into communication as for the grass to grow. It was not long before a system of telegraphy was established between them, and the messages that came over the wires were those usual between lovers. Gladly would the young man have come to see the fraulein, but she, not being permitted to meet any one of whom her parents did not approve, did not ask him.

One day the girl telegraphed that she was going to the artist women's fete. She would not be allowed to go alone; her mother would go with her.

An idea occurred to Herman. If he could go to the ball impersonating a woman in man's dress he could clasp his Louisa to him in the dance instead of looking at her from a distance. This he telegraphed her and observed that after she received his message she did a great deal of thinking. Then she got up and went away from the window, and when she returned she dropped something white on to the ground below. The day was fading, and as soon as it was dark Herman went out of a door opening into the garden. Jumped over a fence and, under Louisa's window, picked up a ticket. Going back to his home he looked at it by lamplight. It read: Admit Fraulein Louisa Meninger to the artist women's fete.

Herman's heart danced with delight. He was ready to take any risk. There were but a few hairs on his face, and his cheeks were red as two Jacobins' noses. His mouth was dedicated, and he wore a lady's No. 6 kid glove. Appropriating a costume of his sister's, on the night of the ball he went there in a carriage and was admitted on Fraulein Meninger's ticket. Having gained an entrance, the room was free to him. He looked about him till he saw her with her mother, then went boldly up to her. So long as he was supposed to be a woman the field was perfectly clear to him. He and Louisa ran away where they might be free to talk together without being overheard.

Now, if Herman Kerstner had been older or less in love--at any rate, had had his wits about him--he would have seen the improbability of those going where only women were expected, or, having knowingly incurred the consequences, he would have been every moment on his guard. Instead of this he led the fraulein away to a window seat, pulled the curtains in front of them and proceeded to make love without considering that if not seen he might at least be heard. As his ardent waxed stronger his voice grew louder. A couple of girls passing heard, listened and, going to the manager of the ball, told that a man was present.

There is a certain faculty peculiar to women--the faculty of listening to two speakers at once--that must have been possessed to a marked degree by Fraulein Louisa, for she not only heard Herman making love to her; but, her eyes and ears being open, she was cognizant that the two girls had gone off to inform on her lover. She threw up the sash and by means of a light shawl she carried let him down from the window, which was on the second story, to the ground. Then she closed the window and was walking unconcernedly across the door, where she saw the managers hurrying to the retreat from which she and her lover had just escaped.

Confident that, having been sitting in the dark, she had not been seen and realizing that there is safety in a bold front, she followed in the wake of the outraged managers, and when they pulled aside the curtains, expecting to find a victim, or, rather, the victims, and were disappointed, she joined in the babel of inquiries as to what was the matter.

The girls who had furnished the information were firm in their belief that they had heard lovemaking which could have come only from a man. Imitation lovemaking was common in the ballrooms, and the managers were convinced that the informers had mistaken one of these cases for the genuine article. It was much better to put this construction on the matter than to probe it further at the risk of bringing about a scandal. This was fortunate for Fraulein Louisa, she having called for a duplicate ticket on the ground that she had mislaid the one sent her.

It is not to be supposed that a love affair involving so much assurance and resource would come to naught. It ended in an elopement, the pair were married, and Frau Kerstner returned with her husband to her home and was forgiven.

Uncle Eben.

"Lookin' on de bright side o' life is all right," said Uncle Eben, "unless it gits a man to tryin' to stay awake till de last of de electric lights goes out."

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